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BIENNIAL REPORT

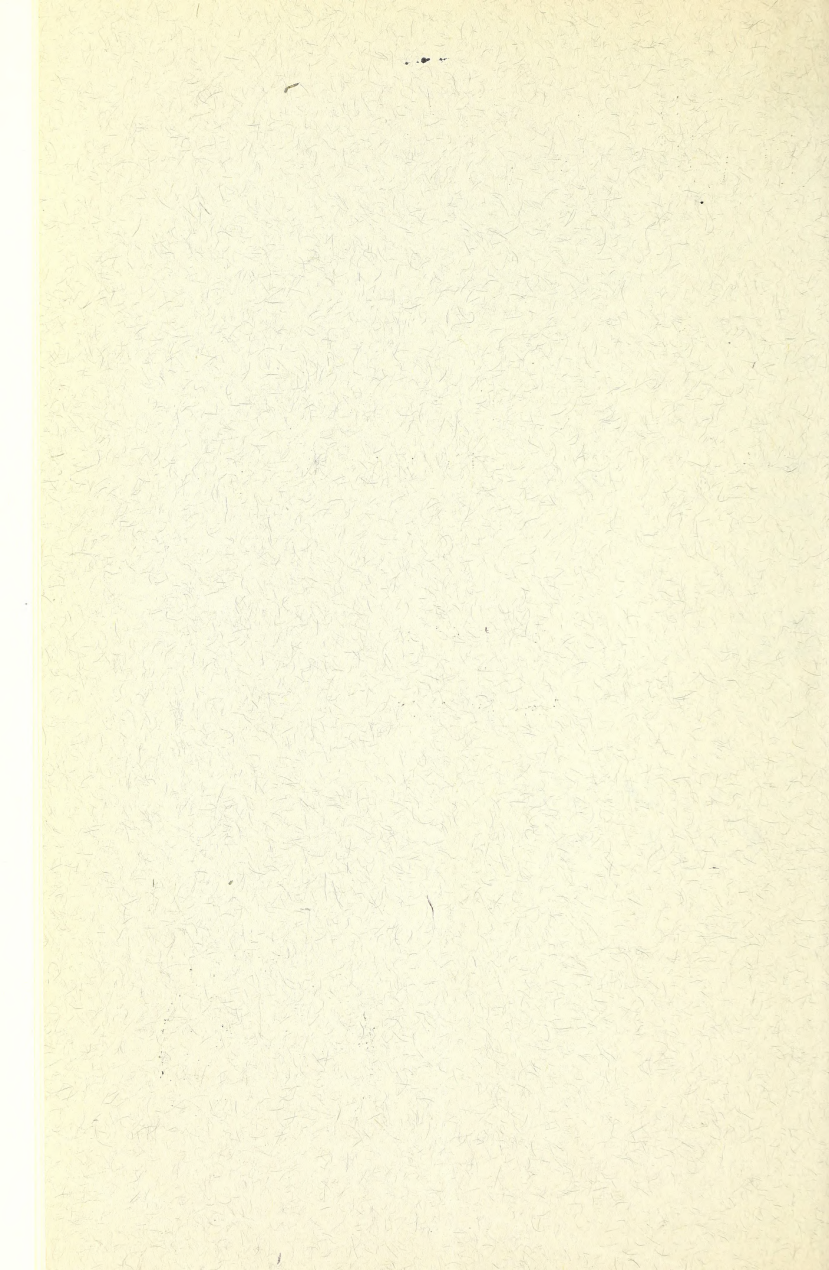
of

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

July 1, 1950
to
June 30, 1952



ELLEN WINSTON, COMMISSIONER



BIENNIAL REPORT
of
**The North Carolina State Board
of Public Welfare**

July 1, 1950
to
June 30, 1952



ELLEN WINSTON
Commissioner

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CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE

“Beneficent provision for the poor, the unfortunate, and orphan, being one of the first duties of a civilized and Christian State, the General Assembly shall, at its first session, appoint and define the duties of a Board of Public Charities, to whom shall be entrusted the supervision of all charitable and penal State institutions, and who shall annually report to the Governor upon their condition with suggestions for their improvement.” (Const. 1868, Art. XI, s 7.)

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

*To His Excellency, W. KERR SCOTT,
Governor of North Carolina.*

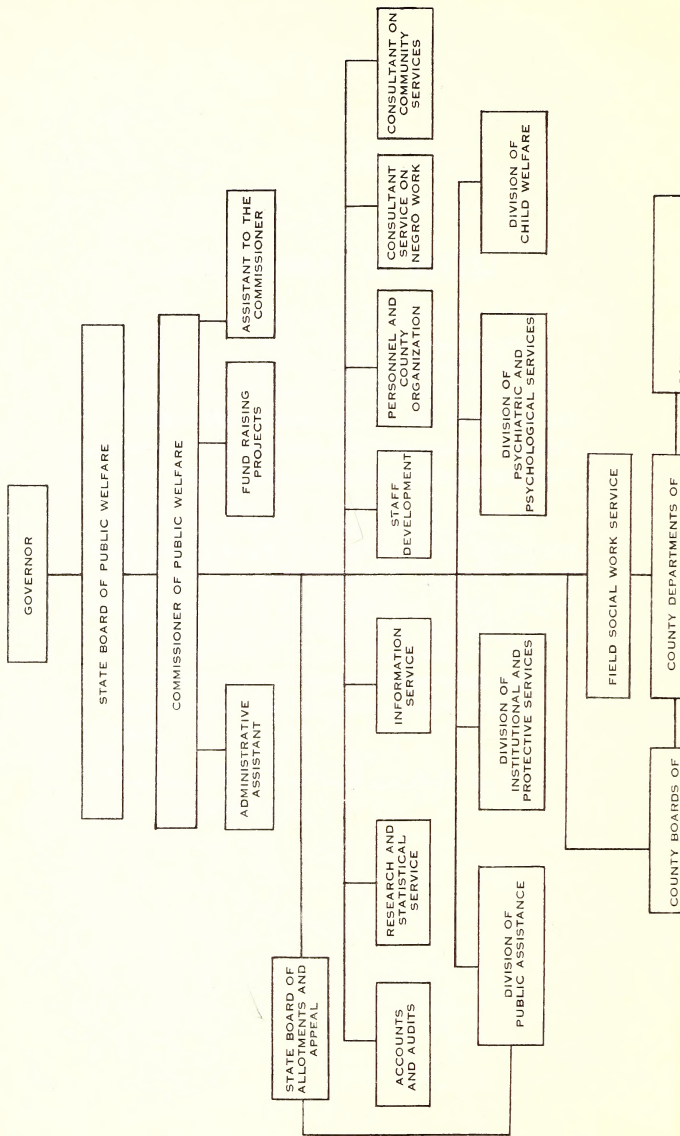
Sir: I have the honor of handing you herewith the report of the North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare for the biennial period dating from July 1, 1950, through June 30, 1952.

The demands for welfare services are gradually increasing. In meeting these demands the State Board of Public Welfare pledges its best efforts to keep North Carolina in the vanguard of states in the provision of public welfare services.

Very truly yours,


Chairman

ORGANIZATION CHART NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE



INTRODUCTION

During the two years ending June 30, 1952, new legislative responsibilities along with a continuation of older phases of the program, as defined in the Constitutional Mandate of 1868 and statutory provisions, have meant an increasingly heavy program to be carried by staff on both State and county levels. Despite the increased responsibilities, a definite trend toward higher quality of services is noticeable. The emphasis is increasingly upon non-financial, as contrasted with financial, services with the non-financial services requested by individuals and families from all social and economic groups within the population. At the same time all services are being geared increasingly from simple amelioration of problems toward rehabilitative, preventive, and protective programs. Sharp decreases in old age assistance and general assistance case loads during the biennium have had a significant effect upon the distribution of types of cases.

So that county superintendents of public welfare, county boards of public welfare, county commissioners and others concerned with public welfare might be fully aware of legislative matters and might participate directly with the State Board of Public Welfare in the formulation of State-wide policies, two groups of district meetings were held, one in the fall of 1950 and another in the summer of 1951. At the June meetings discussion centered on the implementation of legislation enacted by the 1951 General Assembly.

Because there cannot be effective administration without a close cooperative relationship with the 100 county departments of public welfare, all proposed policy changes have been cleared with the 100 county boards of public welfare before being put into effect. Another strengthening tie in administration has been the Annual Administrative Review, inaugurated in 1951 and participated in by all of the county boards of public welfare. This Review is an aid in showing where the program needs particular attention in order to bring it up to the desired standard and in evaluating the extensive progress in services rendered.

Cooperative planning of the State Board of Public Welfare with the county welfare department staffs, with county com-

missioners, and with county welfare board members has been more effective than in any previous biennium. Because of the change in the law in 1945, limiting years of service on welfare boards, more new members were appointed by the State Board of Public Welfare in April 1951 than at any time since 1937.

With full recognition of the fact that the program on a State-wide basis is dependent upon the ability of county departments of public welfare to render increased services, there is constant effort to keep all staff members fully informed with regard to State-wide developments. As a result during this biennium the device of quarterly staff meetings by the field social work representative has continued so that all materials going out from the State Office to the counties are reviewed with the entire staff. Both the reviews of the public assistance program and of child welfare services which are conducted in the counties by members of the State staff are helpful in terms of achieving the objectives of a closely integrated program. Furthermore, frequent visits to counties have been made by the various State staff members responsible for specialized services.

In addition to the emphasis on county administrative relationships, the State Board of Public Welfare has had an increased number of responsibilities in connection with other State agencies, lay and official. These relationships continue to be an important factor in the development of needed social resources in North Carolina. Semi-annual meetings with representatives of community chests and councils, inaugurated during the biennium 1948-50, have been continued. The cooperative program through the Resource-Use Education Commission with other State agencies has been particularly helpful as has the close relationship with the State Conference for Social Service. The State Board of Public Welfare continues to be represented, through the Commissioner or a designated representative, on a number of State boards, commissions, and committees which deal with matters relating to welfare services. The addition of a consultant on community services is making possible greater coordination and utilization of available local resources by county departments of public welfare.

To provide consultation on administrative practices in the interest of improved efficiency, a survey of fiscal practices in the State Office was made by a representative of the Bureau of Public Assistance in the summer of 1951 at the request of the

State Board of Public Welfare. Also, a workshop on county administration was conducted in May 1952.

With the increased interest in and attention to civil defense, the State and county welfare departments have participated in planning in this field. County superintendents of public welfare have been placed in charge of welfare services in civil defense. At the request of the State director of civil defense, a Welfare Services Plan was developed for county use.

In addition to participation in joint activities with other State agencies, the State Board of Public Welfare has taken an active part in the activities of national groups interested in the welfare field. Through general meetings and special committees there has been extensive participation in the programs of the American Public Welfare Association, Child Welfare League of America, Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth, National Conference of Social Work and other more specialized national professional organizations and in special meetings arranged by the Bureau of Public Assistance and the Children's Bureau of the Social Security Administration of the Federal Security Agency. The Southeastern Regional Meeting of the Child Welfare League of America held in Raleigh in March 1952 was the largest in terms of scope of program and in attendance in the history of this regional conference. Staff services for the highly successful Governor's Conference on Aging held in Raleigh in June 1951 were provided by the State Board of Public Welfare. The annual Public Welfare Institute continues to provide professional stimulation to State and county welfare staffs and representatives of cooperating State agencies. Themes in 1950 and 1951 were "The Role of the Institution in Providing Welfare Services" and "Responsibility for Helping Individuals Develop Their Own Resources," respectively.

Increased emphasis has been placed on interpretation of public welfare services. After a vacancy of several months, the position of Director of the Information Service was filled with the result that that area of work has expanded. The Commissioner and other staff members are available at all times to speak on the public welfare program at local and State meetings. As the program develops, widespread knowledge of public welfare needs and responsibilities becomes increasingly more essential.

THE LEGISLATIVE PICTURE

Several major pieces of legislation, which vitally affected the public welfare program, were enacted by the 1951 General Assembly.

In 1949 an appropriation was made for general assistance contingent upon the availability of Federal matching funds. Late in 1950 the Federal funds were made available and the program of aid to the permanently and totally disabled was inaugurated as of March 1951. The new program, designed to give aid to needy persons not eligible for aid to dependent children or old age assistance, has helped counties which were carrying heavy general assistance loads without any outside financial assistance.

Also in the field of public assistance was the enactment of a lien law in 1951, providing that a lien be taken on the real property of all recipients of old age assistance accompanied by a claim against the estate. At the death of the recipient, the county is to enforce the lien to recover, to the extent available, the amount paid to the recipient in assistance from October 1, 1951, until his death. The lien law in North Carolina means that this State is a low-grant state, with strict property regulations regarding eligibility, which is attempting a rigorous program of recovery of some of the money expended for old age assistance. Some 15 per cent of recipients preferred to withdraw from the program rather than give the required lien.

Of help to public assistance recipients was the 1951 provision for persons who need hospitalization. For the first time, the State is now receiving Federal matching money for hospitalization of recipients of old age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. The Medical Care Commission was authorized to increase *per diem* payments for the care of other indigent persons, as certified by county departments of public welfare, to \$1.50.

Legislation in fields other than public assistance enacted by the 1951 General Assembly likewise affected the welfare program. High in importance was the passage of the uniform reciprocal enforcement of support act, which is an attempt to set up a system whereby deserting parents may be forced to contribute to the support of their families without being returned to the State. It is felt that this law will help families now relying

on aid to dependent children grants because of their inability to secure support from the father.

Another advance in child welfare was the passage of a law providing that the father of a child born out of wedlock must support that child until he is 18 years of age. This means that fathers now are liable for the support of a child born out of wedlock for the same length of time as for a child born in wedlock.

The 1951 General Assembly changed the population limits for cities desiring to set up domestic relations courts from 25,000 to 5,000, thus making this resource available to many more communities. Still another statute makes children born of bigamous or voidable marriages legitimate, notwithstanding the annulment of the marriage. Vital statistics laws and statutes relating to birth certificates for adopted children were clarified.

In the field of care for the needy aged an important step was taken when enabling legislation was passed providing for a State boarding fund for the aged and infirm. This fund will make possible boarding home care for the needy aged, where the State Board of Public Welfare feels that such care is necessary and the assistance grant is inadequate to pay the full cost.

The 1951 legislature revised the law which required that mentally disordered persons for whom no other place can be found must be placed in jail; the law now provides that such persons may be confined in county hospitals, private hospitals, county jails, or some other suitable place, until they can be admitted to mental hospitals or to some other permanent type of care.

Legislation of another type, but which is of vital interest to welfare employees, provided that county governments, not having retirement systems, might bring their employees under the Old Age and Survivors Insurance program.

Appropriations were somewhat larger for the biennium 1951-53 than for the previous two-year period. For old age assistance the legislature appropriated, for each year of the biennium, \$2,774,000; for aid to dependent children, \$1,587,500; for aid to the permanently and totally disabled, \$350,000; for State boarding home fund for children, \$38,000; and for direct payments for hospitalization of public assistance recipients, \$112,500. For administrative purposes the appropriation to the State Board of Public Welfare is \$219,032 annually and for county administra-

tion, \$300,000. It should be borne in mind that these are State funds only and that the matching ratios from Federal and county funds for administration and for grant programs are part of the total expenditure picture. The cost of administration of public welfare in North Carolina remains low.

Due to the inadequacy of the State appropriation for boarding care of children in relation to the need for this protective and preventive service, the appropriation was supplemented by an allocation of \$12,000 from the Emergency and Contingency Fund for 1951-52 and the same amount for 1952-53. To make it possible for the State Board of Public Welfare to begin implementation of the special program for boarding care of the aged and infirm, an allocation of \$10,000 was provided from the Emergency and Contingency Fund for use during the biennial period. Since the appropriations for public assistance were found to be inadequate to match available county funds to meet 70 per cent of minimum need in old age assistance and aid to the permanently and totally disabled and 60 per cent of minimum need in aid to dependent children, authorization was given by the Budget Bureau to carry forward from the State appropriations for the first year of the biennium and add to the appropriations for 1952-53 the following amounts: old age assistance—\$100,000; aid to dependent children—\$155,173; and aid to the permanently and totally disabled—\$50,000.

Although preparation of social legislation through work with special commissions has been found to be of great value, it was decided not to request a special commission for legislative purposes for the biennium 1951-53 but rather to work with already established agencies and groups interested in legislation for the protection of children and families.

No legislative summary would be complete without reference to the careful study during the biennium of proposed Federal legislation to strengthen the Social Security and related programs and to the efforts to keep members of the North Carolina delegation in Congress fully informed with regard to the needs of the State for public welfare services.

CHANGES IN STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

On April 1, 1951, two members of the State Board of Public Welfare, Mr. E. Hervey Evans of Laurinburg and Mrs. Walter C. Crowell of Monroe, completed their terms of office. Mr. E.

Hervey Evans was reappointed and Mrs. R. E. Stratford of Haw River was appointed as a new member for six-year terms ending April 1, 1957. Mrs. Crowell had given distinguished service on the State Board of Public Welfare since 1927.

OFFICE AND PERSONNEL CHANGES

Plans which were underway at the end of the last biennium to provide additional office space for the State Board of Public Welfare were completed and the new offices became available in July, 1951. This additional space, including library, conference room, and a number of offices, has resulted in added efficiency on the part of the staff of the State Office.

Several new positions have been established during the biennium and there have been a number of changes in the personnel of the professional staff of the State Office. New positions which have been set up include a consultant on community services, an additional psychologist, and a senior personnel clerk. These positions were needed to provide the services required for an effective, well rounded program. Several stenographic and clerical positions have been added to take care of the increased volume of work. A complete list of State Office personnel will be found on pages 117-119.

Although a number of positions have been filled during the biennium, the problem of attracting professional personnel is still a difficult one. To give the high quality of service needed, high qualifications are required. Persons with the desired qualifications are able to find positions which pay higher salaries than those set up for the State Board of Public Welfare and which have more liberal plans for salary increases; consequently, a full staff is difficult to maintain. The high turnover which results is uneconomical and creates grave administrative difficulties. County welfare departments, too, are having an increasingly difficult time in locating sufficient numbers of trained people. There has been continued attention during the biennium to educational leave of staff members for professional training, with provision for educational grants. This emphasis has had a tendency to alleviate the situation partially and has resulted in North Carolina's having the best trained staff in public assistance of any state. The county compensation plan has been revised upward each year of the biennium.

Recruitment of new workers has been carried on systematically in cooperation with the Merit System Office. The State Board of Public Welfare has continued to work closely with the School of Social Work of the University of North Carolina and provides a number of field work placements for students.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

The detailed reports on the work of the divisions and services of the State Board of Public Welfare follow this introduction. There has been continued effort to meet the public welfare needs of the State through an extensive research program and the development of a number of specialized meetings and workshops. The State Office has continued to act as the clearance agency for all work connected with the North Carolina Displaced Persons Commission and retains a direct connection with programs for migratory workers. The State Board of Public Welfare also is serving as official information center for the uniform reciprocal support of dependents act and the work growing out of that particular legislation.

Continuing emphasis has been placed on the licensing of boarding homes, both for children and for the aged. A special program of boarding care for children being studied for adoption was inaugurated in 1951. Also during that year special staff services for the State Hospitals for help in placing patients back in home and community life were inaugurated. These, and other developments during the biennium, are described in detail in later sections of this report.

THE NEXT BIENNIUM

Despite the progress that has been made since June, 1950, there is much which remains to be done to provide welfare services at an adequate level to the citizenry of the State. This will require increased appropriations and considerable legislation.

Funds for public assistance recipients are still far from adequate. The high cost of living affects most seriously the people with the least money, namely the older people relying on help through the old age assistance program and children whose mothers must have help from aid to dependent children funds. Though some old age assistance recipients withdrew from the program because of the lien law, a number of them have had

to re-apply for help. Some needy persons have been deterred from applying because of this law, but the actual monetary saving has been negligible. The real property owned by most public assistance recipients is of such limited value that little reimbursement is possible from their estates. The increase in old age and survivors benefits has meant some saving in old age assistance but it has not been sufficient to raise grants enough to enable an aged recipient to meet his minimum subsistence needs. The same situation exists with regard to recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled, a group for whom emphasis is being placed on any possible restoration of ability for self-care or even self-support. The situation with regard to needy children was brought sharply into focus by a study which showed that due to low grants 98 out of every 100 children in the State receiving aid to dependent children have diets below minimum nutritional standards, or to say it more simply, they cannot get enough to eat with the present low grants.

The expansion in non-financial services, which has been stressed for the past several years, has been continued. Case work services in all the counties have been geared toward rehabilitation among clients of the welfare program with the basic objective of helping people to help themselves.

To carry out the responsibilities given the welfare program, it is hoped that the next biennium will see all budgeted positions filled with well-trained personnel. Sound administration is the core of an effective welfare program. Without adequate, well qualified staff, such administration is not obtainable. Persons in all walks of life receive services from the welfare departments; it is hoped that in the coming biennium it will be possible to provide resources of high quality to all of North Carolina's citizens who seek welfare services.

Ellen Winston

Commissioner

LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the State appropriation for aid to dependent children be increased sufficiently to pay the State's part of a budget meeting 80 per cent of minimum budgetary needs.
2. That the State appropriation for old age assistance be increased sufficiently to pay the State's part of a budget meeting 85 per cent of minimum budgetary needs.
3. That the State appropriation for aid to the permanently and totally disabled be increased sufficiently to pay the State's part of a budget meeting 85 per cent of minimum budgetary needs.
4. That the State appropriate an increased amount for county welfare administration so that the counties will be in a position to provide more efficiently, and hence more economically, for the administration of the public welfare program, and so that the State may assume more nearly its proportionate share of the costs of welfare administration.
5. That legislation be enacted to enable the counties to levy a special tax for the program of aid to the permanently and totally disabled.
6. That there be clarification of the law providing for the appointment of a guardian for the person of a child in any case where such a guardian is needed for the welfare of the child.
7. That the State make adequate provision for the enforcement of compulsory school attendance.
8. That the appropriation for the State Boarding Home Fund for Children be increased to \$100,000 annually.
9. That an appropriation be established for the State Boarding Fund for the Aged and Infirm as provided for in G. S. 108-79.1—108-79.3.
10. That a pooled fund to solve the problem of hospitalization costs of the State's most needy group, namely public assistance recipients, be established.
11. That the General Assembly provide an appropriation for the establishment of an institution for the care and training of feeble-minded Negro children.
12. That the jurisdiction of the juvenile court be extended to include persons sixteen years of age who by reason of their immaturity and the less serious character of their offenses need the protection of the juvenile court rather than treatment as adult offenders.
13. That the fee system for reimbursing jailers be eliminated by all counties and that appropriate steps be taken with respect to needed attendants and matrons to protect persons confined in jail.
14. That there be careful study of the appropriate steps to eliminate those aspects of the settlement law which result in unnecessary and undue hardships upon needy people.

DIVISIONS

Public Assistance

Child Welfare

Institutional and Protective Services

Psychiatric and Psychological Services



DIVISION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

R. EUGENE BROWN, *Director*

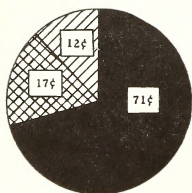
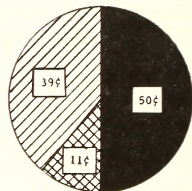
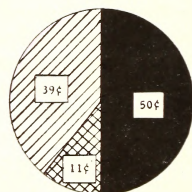
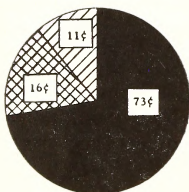
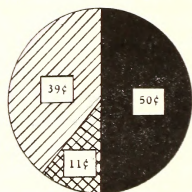
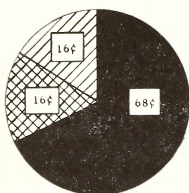
Major developments in the public assistance programs during the biennial period ended June 30, 1952, include the establishment of a program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled, the implementation of both Federal and State amendments to public assistance laws as well as policy changes affecting the administration of the public assistance programs.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

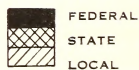
Increased benefits and the extended coverage under the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program brought about by the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act resulted in a slight reduction in the number of old age assistance recipients. From September 1950, the effective date of the increase in Old-Age and Survivors Insurance payments and first payments to "new start" cases under the amendments, to August 1951 the number of old age assistance recipients in the State had decreased from 62,720 to 61,181.

In August 1951, each old age assistance recipient was notified of the provisions of the property lien law enacted by the 1951 General Assembly of North Carolina, which creates a general lien upon the real property and a claim against the estate of any person who receives old age assistance from and after October 1, 1951, to the full amount of such assistance paid to or for the benefit of such person from and after October 1, 1951. Almost 9,000 recipients have requested that their assistance payments be terminated because they objected to having a lien on any real property they owned. The law also requires that each applicant who applies for assistance sign an agreement to indicate that he accepts the fact that there will be a claim against his estate and a lien on any real property he owns if he receives old age assistance. Many applicants have withdrawn their applications for this reason. Therefore, the lien law has resulted in a reduction of the number of recipients from 61,181 in August 1951 to 51,412 in June 1952, or a decrease of approximately 15 per cent. During this period the average monthly payment increased from \$22.65 to \$24.61. Payments were based on 60 per

Chart 1. Source of Funds for the Assistance Programs, 1951-52

Assistance Payments
DollarAdministration
DollarOLD AGE
ASSISTANCEAID TO DEPENDENT
CHILDRENAID TO THE
PERMANENTLY
AND
TOTALLY DISABLED

LEGEND:



cent of need but effective July 1, 1952, they have been based on 70 per cent of need throughout the State.

It was not anticipated that recoveries under the provisions of the lien law would amount to a large figure since it was found that only a small percentage of old age assistance recipients owned real property. From October 1, 1951, through June 30, 1952, the counties have reported refunds and recoveries amounting to \$12,864 as a result of the law.

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

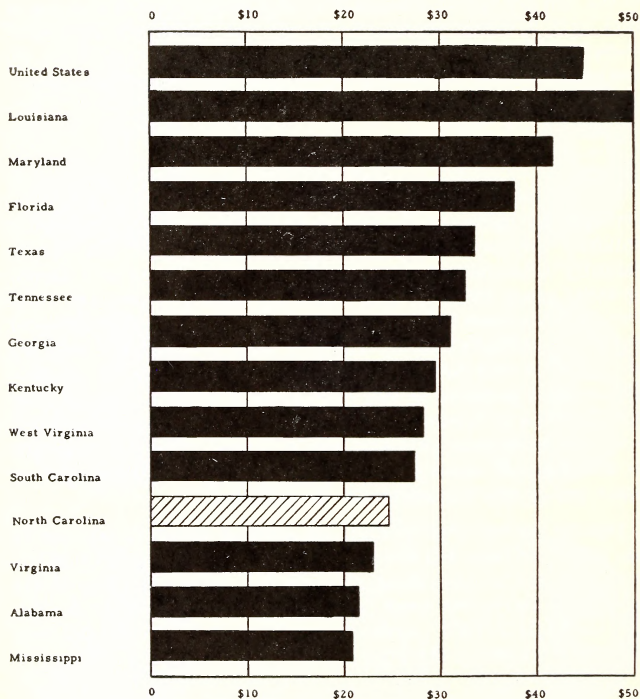
The Social Security Act as amended effective October 1, 1950, provided for increased Federal participation in aid to dependent children payments. The amendment authorizes the Social Security Administration to participate in payments to a parent or other needy relative with whom an eligible dependent child lives not to exceed \$27 a month. Therefore, for the average-sized aid to dependent children family in North Carolina consisting of one adult and three children, the amendment made possible a maximum payment of \$90 with Federal participation as compared with a previous maximum of \$63. For a mother and one child the maximum payment was increased from \$27 a month to \$54 a month since previously an amount for the parent or other needy relative could not be included.

During the two-year period, the average payment per family has increased from \$43.60 to \$48.21, while the number of families receiving aid to dependent children has increased from 15,491 to 17,156. Payments were based on 50 per cent of need but, effective July 1, 1952, payments have been based on 60 per cent of need throughout the State.

AID TO THE PERMANENTLY AND TOTALLY DISABLED

One of the 1950 amendments to the Federal Social Security Act provided for Federal participation in State expenditures for aid to the permanently and totally disabled persons who are at least 18 years of age. The basis for participation and the program requirements are similar to those for old age assistance. The maximum monthly payment in which the Federal Government participates is \$50. This participation amounts to three-fourths of the State's average payment up to \$20 a month plus one-half of the average in excess of \$20.

Chart 2. Old Age Assistance Average Payments in the United States and 13 Southern States, June 1952



Source: Social Security Administration, August 18, 1952.

Fortunately the general assistance act passed by the General Assembly of 1949 was broad enough in scope to enable the State Board of Public Welfare to establish a program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled which met the Federal requirements without additional State legislation. The program was established in January 1951 and the first payments were made in March 1951. Persons between the ages of 18 and 65 who are found to be permanently and totally disabled, who are in need of financial assistance, and who are not inmates of a public institution, or patients in institutions or hospitals for tubercular or mental patients, are eligible to receive assistance.

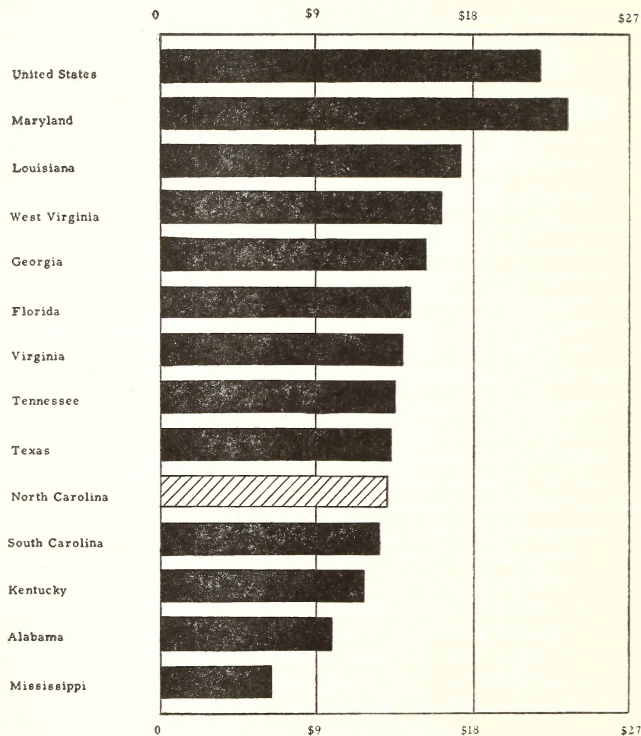
State definition of permanent and total disability. A permanently and totally disabled person is one who because of a mental or physical impairment is according to the present diagnosis substantially precluded from engaging in any useful occupation. The impairment must be of major importance and must be a condition not likely to improve or which will continue throughout the lifetime of the individual. The impairments may exist singly or in combinations.

Any condition considered by the medical reviewer as not likely to be removed by any known therapeutic procedures shall be deemed to be "permanent"; furthermore, any condition considered as likely to remain static or to become worse unless certain therapeutic measures are carried out, shall be deemed to be "permanent" so long as treatment is unavailable or inadvisable. "Permanence" does not rule out the possibility of vocational rehabilitation or even recovery from the impairment. Individuals will sometimes respond favorably to treatment after an unfavorable prognosis. The discovery of new drugs or other advances in medical treatment is always a potential which may change a "permanent" situation, but pending actual improvement the classification "permanent" is proper.

The term "totally" like "permanently" is not an absolute term. It must be considered in relation to the ability of the person, as revealed by the facts in his case, to perform the usual activities necessary to carrying out specified responsibilities. "Totally" involves considerations other than those verified through the medical findings; namely, the probable functioning of the individual in his life situation in the light of his impairment.

Determination of eligibility. Under the State plan, the applicant's disability status is determined in the State Office by the

Chart 3. Aid to Dependent Children Average Payments per Recipient in the United States and 13 Southern States, June 1952



Source: Social Security Administration, August 18, 1952.

Medical Consultant of the State Board of Welfare and the Supervisor of Public Assistance Standards and Procedures on the basis of a report of a medical examination secured by a county department of public welfare and a social history summary prepared by the county department. The county department of public welfare is responsible for determining all other eligibility factors and authorizing the assistance payment for each person found to meet all eligibility requirements.

Assistance payments. In March 1951, payments averaging \$27.49 were made to 790 persons. For the month of June 1952, the number of recipients had increased to 5200. The average June payment was \$27.87. Because of the limited amounts of State and county funds and the uncertainty as to the number of eligible persons, payments were based on 60 per cent of the amounts actually needed. The percentage of need to be paid was increased to 70 per cent beginning July 1, 1952, since it now appears that the number of recipients will not be as large as previously estimated.

Rehabilitation. From the time the program was started, emphasis has been placed upon the importance of using all available medical and other rehabilitative services, such as vocational rehabilitation, to restore as many persons as possible to self-support.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR ASSISTANCE

Since the eligibility requirements for old age assistance and aid to dependent children have been modified by the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act and the 1951 amendments to the North Carolina old age assistance act, the requirements for these two programs and the new program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled are stated in full as follows:

Any person may receive old age assistance who:

1. Is 65 years of age or older.
2. Is in need according to the State plan and is not receiving assistance for his own needs from any one of the other categorical assistance programs.
3. Is not an inmate of a public institution.
4. Is not a patient in an institution for tuberculosis or mental diseases.
5. Is not a patient in a medical institution as the result of having been diagnosed as having tuberculosis or a psychosis.
6. Has been a resident of North Carolina for one year immediately preceding the date of application.

7. Has agreed that any assistance paid to him or in his behalf beginning with October 1, 1951, constitutes a claim against him and his estate to the extent of the total amount of assistance paid from and after October 1, 1951.

Aid to dependent children may be paid for any child who:

1. Is living in a place of residence maintained by the father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, brother, sister, stepfather, stepmother, stepbrother, stepsister, uncle or aunt, adoptive father, adoptive mother, grandfather-in-law, great-grandfather, grandmother-in-law, great grandmother, brother of the half-blood, brother-in-law, adoptive brother, sister of the half-blood, sister-in-law, adoptive sister, uncle-in-law, aunt-in-law, great uncle, and great aunt.
2. Is under sixteen years of age, or under eighteen years of age if regularly attending school.
3. (a) Has lived in North Carolina for one year prior to date of application, or
(b) Was born within one year immediately preceding the application, if the parent or other relative with whom the child is living has resided in the State for one year immediately preceding the birth.
4. Is in need according to the State plan and has been deprived of parental support or care by reason of the death, physical or mental incapacity of a parent, or by reason of the continued absence from the home of a parent.

Note—One parent or other needy relative with whom an eligible child or children live is eligible for assistance if assistance is granted for the child or children, and if he is not receiving assistance from one of the other categories.

Any person is eligible for aid to the permanently and totally disabled who:

1. Is at least 18 years of age and under 65 years of age.
2. Is in need according to the State plan.
3. Is found to be permanently and totally disabled within the meaning of the State definition.
4. Is not an inmate of a public institution.
5. Is not a patient in an institution for tuberculosis or mental diseases.
6. Is not a patient in a medical institution (hospital) as the result of having been diagnosed as having tuberculosis or a psychosis.
7. Is not receiving assistance for his own needs from any one of the other categorical assistance programs.

TABLE 1. FIFTEEN-YEAR TREND OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN
NORTH CAROLINA

Fiscal Year	Old Age Assistance		Aid to Dependent Children		Aid to Permanently and Totally Disabled	
	Average Monthly Number of Recipients	Average Monthly Payment	Average Monthly Number of Recipients (Families)	Average Monthly Payment	Average Monthly Number of Recipients	Average Monthly Payment
1937-38-----	19,687	\$ 9.35	4,227	\$16.09		
1938-39-----	31,610	9.41	7,729	15.33		
1939-40-----	34,848	10.00	8,431	15.79		
1940-41-----	36,853	10.12	9,659	16.76		
1941-42-----	38,868	10.24	9,912	16.95		
1942-43-----	38,469	10.45	8,943	17.57		
1943-44-----	34,973	10.87	6,955	19.55		
1944-45-----	32,975	11.84	6,204	22.96		
1945-46-----	32,825	13.44	6,217	26.80		
1946-47-----	35,628	16.20	6,985	32.29		
1947-48-----	41,934	18.06	8,467	35.27		
1948-49-----	49,228	20.23	10,614	39.51		
1949-50-----	58,238	21.82	13,772	42.74		
1950-51-----	61,748	22.29	16,028	44.10	2,226*	\$26.84
1951-52-----	54,249	23.52	16,878	46.51	4,102	27.24
United States May 1952--	2,666,480	\$45.15	598,250	\$76.06	141,829	\$46.29

*First payments for new program for aid to permanently and totally disabled were made for March 1951. Data shown for June 1951.

EXPENDITURES FOR ASSISTANCE

Table 1 shows the average number of old age assistance and aid to dependent children recipients and the average monthly payments to recipients by fiscal years since July 1937.

Table 2 shows how North Carolina compares with other southern states and the nation as a whole in the number of recipients and average monthly payments for old age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and general assistance. As of May 1952, North Carolina ranks 44th among the states on average payments for old age assistance, 42nd on average payments for aid to dependent children, and 32nd on average payments for aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Only 35 states have established programs for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

Table 3 provides a basis for comparing expenditures for old age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to county welfare administration for the past four fiscal years with allotments to the counties for the fiscal year 1952-53. Expenditures by counties for 1950-51 and 1951-52 are shown in the appendix.

TABLE 2. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS AND PAYMENTS TO RECIPIENTS IN 13 SOUTHERN STATES, AND TOTAL FOR 53 STATES, BY PROGRAM, MAY 1952

State	Old Age Assistance			Aid to Dependent Children					Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled			General Assistance			
	Recipients	Payments		Number of Families	Number of Recipients		Payments to Recipients			Recipients	Payments		Cases	Payments	
		Total	Average		Total ¹	Children	Total Amount	Average per—			Total	Average			
								Family	Recipient						
Total, 53 States ²	2,666,480	\$120,391,328	\$45.15	598,250	2,069,908	1,547,317	\$45,504,196	\$76.06	\$21.98	141,829	\$6,565,030	\$46.29	301,000 ³	14,099,000 ³	\$46.78
Alabama.....	73,313	1,576,888	21.51	18,293	65,701	51,188	645,233	35.27	9.82	8,533	193,200	22.64	152	3,666	24.12
Florida.....	67,281	2,592,204	38.53	17,572	57,590	42,974	834,594	47.50	14.49	.....	.....	.....	4,900 ³	77,600 ³	17.27
Georgia.....	95,211	2,973,150	31.23	21,953	73,276	56,166	1,093,715	49.82	14.93	.....	.....	.....	3,440	59,398	26.68
Kentucky.....	62,361	1,843,110	29.56	20,033	70,886	52,346	837,189	41.79	11.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,053	.....
Louisiana.....	120,642	6,036,147	50.03	22,537	82,722	61,648	1,443,802	64.06	17.45	14,831	601,552	40.56	6,802	265,788	39.07
Maryland.....	11,293	466,404	41.30	5,030	19,496	14,924	443,388	88.15	22.74	2,679	126,233	47.12	3,018	143,066	47.40
Mississippi.....	57,592	1,210,646	21.02	10,630	40,176	30,890	279,103	26.26	6.95	865	16,666	19.27	929	11,660	12.55
North Carolina.....	51,433	1,255,142	24.40	17,369	62,831	48,324	833,402	47.98	13.26	4,958	137,839	27.80	2,159	45,085	20.88
South Carolina.....	42,475	1,158,847	27.28	6,653	24,714	19,182	314,286	47.24	12.72	4,486	142,479	31.76	2,108	36,108	17.13
Tennessee.....	59,738	1,956,125	32.75	20,379	73,585	55,210	993,622	48.76	13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,680	12.89
Texas.....	218,834	7,319,331	33.45	16,241	63,260	47,273	831,592	51.20	13.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	140,000 ¹	.....
Virginia.....	18,712	431,489	23.06	7,698	28,779	21,898	407,113	52.89	14.15	3,101	103,951	33.52	2,281	63,709	27.93
West Virginia.....	26,135	745,785	28.54	16,985	62,317	48,218	1,017,224	59.89	16.32	2,849	91,892	32.25	3,509	90,330	25.74

¹Includes as recipients the children and one parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least one such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

²Aid to the permanently and totally disabled, 38 States.

³Partly estimated.

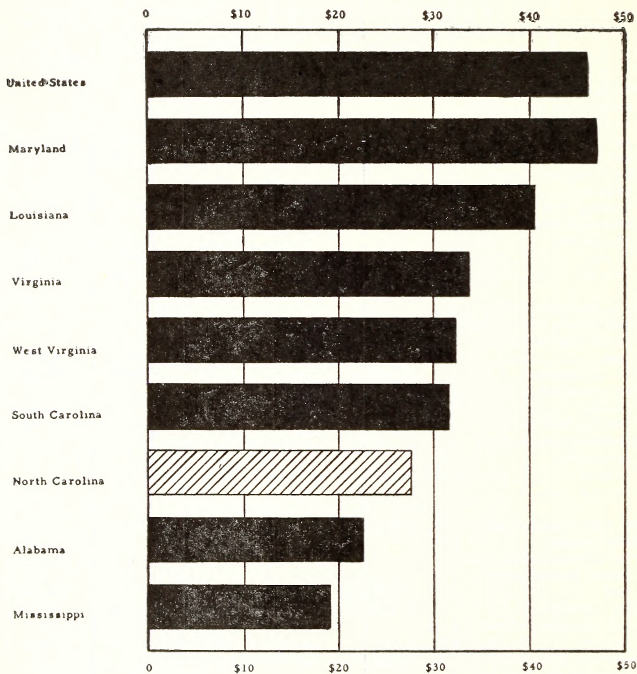
⁴Estimated.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
Social Security Administration
Bureau of Public Assistance
Division of Program Statistics and Analysis
July 8, 1952

TABLE 3. EXPENDITURES FROM STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR OLD AGE ASSISTANCE, AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN, AND AID TO COUNTY WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

Item	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1949	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1950	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1951	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1952	Estimated Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1953
Old Age Assistance:					
Total assistance payments from Federal, State and county funds	\$11,943,220	\$15,231,377	\$16,599,006	\$15,271,464	\$17,656,000
State appropriation.....	2,018,125	2,624,000	2,774,000	2,774,000	2,874,000
State's proportion of grant payments	1,688,437	2,008,280	2,255,627	2,171,161	2,514,000
Equalizing fund payments.....	196,059	364,777	396,088	353,810	360,000
Unexpended balance of State appropriation:					
Amount	133,629	250,943	122,284	249,029	
Per cent	6.6	9.6	4.4	9.0	
Aid to Dependent Children:					
Total assistance payments from Federal, State and county funds	5,026,302	7,045,481	8,605,839	9,384,834	11,300,000
State appropriation.....	970,690	1,467,500	1,587,500	1,587,500	1,742,673
State's proportion of grant payments	781,218	1,059,945	1,229,633	1,231,657	1,522,673
Equalizing fund payments.....	91,183	195,621	223,720	200,670	220,000
Unexpended balance of State appropriation:					
Amount	98,289	211,644	134,147	155,173	
Per cent	10.1	14.4	8.4	9.8	
Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled:					
Total assistance payments from Federal, State and county funds			164,892	1,338,320	2,600,000
State appropriation.....			350,000	350,000	400,000
State's proportion of grant payments			25,943	211,529	400,000
Equalizing fund payments.....					
Unexpended balance of State appropriation:					
Amount			324,057	138,471	
Per cent			92.6	39.6	
Equalizing Fund:					
Number counties participating...	75	77	79	79	
Aid to County Welfare Administration:					
Total payments, State and Federal	664,875	994,645	1,070,371	1,166,062	1,250,000
State appropriation	180,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Payments to counties—State funds	180,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000

Chart 4. Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled Average Payments in the United States and Eight Southern States, June 1952



Source: Social Security Administration, August 18, 1952.

PROVISION FOR EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION
OF ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

A new public assistance manual has been prepared and distributed to all counties. The manual has been rewritten in order to simplify policies and procedures for county staff members. There is evidence that the new manual is bringing about better understanding and better administration of the public assistance programs. At numerous points policies have been strengthened.

HOSPITALIZATION OF ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS

The 1951 General Assembly passed a bill which authorized the State Board of Public Welfare to establish a plan for the hospitalization of recipients of old age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled which would provide for Federal and State participation in payments to hospitals for such recipients. The law specified that the administration of the plan should be consistent with the principle of obtaining maximum Federal participation. For this purpose the State Board received an annual appropriation of \$112,500, with authorization to use a small amount of the appropriation to cover the cost of State administration. Only \$2,493 has been used for administration.

The plan as established under the 1950 amendments to the Federal Social Security Act and the 1951 amendments to the State public assistance laws define "assistance" as money payments to needy individuals, or payments for medical care on behalf of needy individuals. The plan as developed to implement the amendments provides for the hospitalization of assistance recipients since the State appropriation was made for only this type of medical care.

Under the Federal requirements participation in payments to hospitals for assistance recipients is available only in the difference between the recipient's monthly assistance payment and the monthly Federal maximum for the particular type of assistance. For example, the monthly maximum payment for old age assistance is \$50. Therefore, for a recipient who receives an assistance payment of \$30 a month, Federal participation is available in only \$20 a month paid for hospitalization. Because of this requirement it has been necessary to make payments to hospitals on an installment basis in order to secure maximum Federal participation. The formula for participation in the pay-

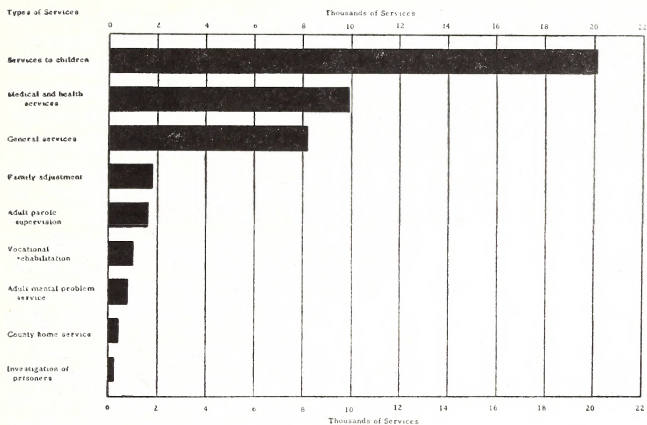
ments to the hospitals by the counties is Federal 50 per cent, State 25 per cent, and county 25 per cent, but because of the limited State appropriation the rate of \$6 per patient day has been set by the State Board as the basis for participation—Federal \$3, State \$1.50, and county \$1.50 plus the balance of the rate actually charged by the hospital.

Therefore, the plan does not bring in maximum Federal participation and because of the rigid Federal requirements it is too complicated to be administratively practical. For this reason a prepayment plan for hospitalization is proposed.

The proposed plan is permissible under the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act, and with an adequate State appropriation it can be put into operation. The plan will require the creation of a State fund for the hospitalization of assistance recipients. This fund must be an irrevocable trust and will be made up of a monthly payment from the State appropriation for each recipient at a rate to be fixed by the State Board and revised from time to time on the basis of experience. Each county would also be required to make a monthly payment into the fund for each recipient at the same rate paid by the State. The Federal participation would be paid at a rate almost equal to the State and county rates combined. Out of the hospital fund thus established, the hospital bills for all assistance recipients would be paid monthly on the basis of agreements worked out by the counties with the hospitals.

A pooled fund for persons benefiting from public assistance would be administratively more simple, would help counties substantially more than the present plan, would be of great benefit to the hospitals because it would make possible payment in full up to a determined daily maximum at the time the bill is rendered for indigent patients, and would encourage earlier admission of indigents for hospital care. This latter should reduce the length of stay since people would come into hospitals before their situations become as serious as many of them are today. It is believed that the net result would be not only of great help financially to hospitals, and many of the new ones are having extreme difficulty in financing, but also would help the paying patients since it would reduce the drain on hospitals throughout the State for free or partly free care. Simple basic legislation to protect pooled funds of this type would be necessary.

Chart 5. Types of Services Given to Clients by County Welfare Departments, June 1952



Source: North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare

CERTIFICATION PLAN FOR SPECIAL TYPES OF MEDICAL CARE

In March 1950 a special plan was agreed upon between the State Board of Public Welfare, the State Board of Health, and the other agencies concerned for certification of persons eligible for medical care provided through the Crippled Children's Service, the School Health Program, the Cancer Program, the Orthopedic Hospital, and the Hospital for Children with Cerebral Palsy.

The plan is based on the cost of the service necessary and the ability of the individual or family to pay for the service. Eligibility for certification is determined by the county department of public welfare through the use of a family income table. Since these services are so vital and more expensive than other types of medical care, the plan is more liberal than the plan of certification used for other types of medical care.

In addition to providing hospitalization for assistance recipients, the county departments of public welfare have con-

tinued to issue certifications for the hospitalization of indigent patients under the plan developed by the Medical Care Commission and the State Board of Public Welfare, effective October 1, 1946. This certification program is the basis for payments to hospitals by the Medical Care Commission for the hospitalization of indigent patients. The 1951 General Assembly amended the law to authorize the Commission to increase the payments to hospitals for this purpose from \$1.00 per indigent patient day to \$1.50 effective July 1, 1951, and also authorized the Commission to make payments only for indigent patients who are not receiving old age assistance, aid to dependent children, or aid to the permanently and totally disabled since these three groups are now included in the appropriation to the State Board of Public Welfare for hospitalization described above. The number of indigent patients certified by the county departments of public welfare under this plan was 19,268 for 1950-51 and 17,939 for 1951-52.

Out of its indigent care fund the Medical Care Commission paid to participating hospitals \$226,172 for 226,172 days of care in 1950-51 at the rate of \$1.00 per patient day, and \$264,972 for 176,648 days of care in 1951-52 at \$1.50 per patient day.

For the fiscal year 1951-52 the counties of the State paid \$1,245,204 for the hospitalization of 22,429 indigent patients as compared with \$1,049,076 for 21,807 indigent patients during 1950-51. For medical care other than hospitalization the counties expended \$111,286 for 1950-51 and \$118,170 for 1951-52.

COUNTY GENERAL ASSISTANCE

During the fiscal year 1950-51 the counties spent \$727,828 entirely from county funds to provide assistance to needy persons who were not eligible for assistance under programs financed by Federal, State, and county funds. Under this county program, payments were made to an average of 3,788 cases per month.

By June 30, 1952, the new program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled had developed to the extent that the county general assistance load was reduced by 50 per cent. For the fiscal year 1951-52 the counties spent \$522,700 to provide county general assistance to needy people not eligible for assistance under any one of the Federally aided programs. The average monthly number of cases was 2,239 while the average monthly

payment was \$19.45 as compared with an average monthly payment of \$16.01 for 1950-51.

TURNOVER IN ASSISTANCE CASE LOADS

During the two-year period the turnover in assistance cases was as follows:

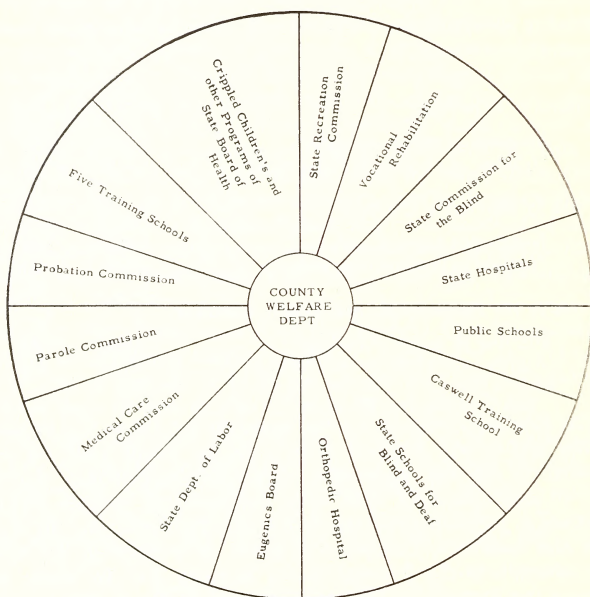
<i>Old Age Assistance</i>	1950-51	1951-52
Number of recipients added	9,791	6,640
Number of recipients discontinued	10,732	16,692
 <i>Aid to Dependent Children</i>		
Number of families added	6,169	6,162
Number of families discontinued	5,543	5,598
 <i>Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled</i>		
Number of recipients added	2,868	3,482
Number of recipients discontinued	71	814

The first payments under the program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled were made in March 1951. Of the number of old age assistance recipients discontinued during 1950-51 approximately 1800 were discontinued because of the increase in payments and the extended coverage under the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program as a result of the 1950 amendments to the Federal Social Security Act. In many instances the increase in the OASI benefits made it unnecessary to supplement income with old age assistance payments. The large number of old age assistance recipients discontinued in 1951-52 was the result of the 1951 property lien law. Approximately 9,000 recipients preferred to have assistance payments terminated rather than to have a lien on their real property.

COMPLAINTS AND APPEALS

The number of public assistance appeals to the State Board of Allotments and Appeal has decreased during the second year of the biennium. During 1950-51, 143 requests for hearings were received as compared with only 98 requests received during 1951-52. The following tabulation shows the number, type, and action taken by the State Board of Allotments and Appeal:

Chart 6. Cooperation with Other Agencies



Source: North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare

	<i>OAA</i>	<i>ADC</i>	<i>APTD</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pending July 1, 1951	34	1	—	35
Requests received	81	15	2	98
Total handled	115	16	2	133
Requests withdrawn or disposed of by other means, such as adjust- ment by county prior to hearing	19	1	—	20
Disposed of by State Board:				
In favor of appellant	6	1	1	8
County action upheld	76	7	1	84
Pending June 30, 1952	14	7	—	21
Total	115	16	2	133

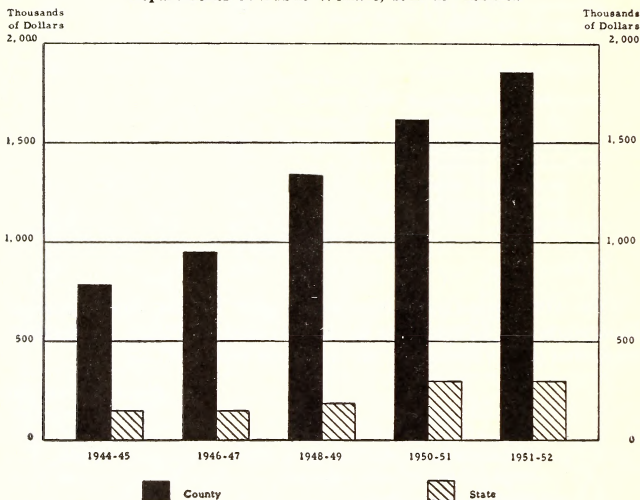
Case correspondence, handled largely by the Supervisor of Standards and Procedures in the Division of Public Assistance, consisted of the following for the fiscal year 1951-52:

	<i>Number of Letters and Memoranda</i>
1. Inter-State services:	
OAA, ADC, and APTD	4,401
Hospitalization, medical care, other	1,665
Requests for delayed reports	248
2. Complaints and inquiries:	
OAA, ADC, and APTD	1,470
Other	48
3. Memoranda sent county departments of public welfare as a result of State office review:	
Related to application review and special procedure	1,944
Related to revisions, terminations, transfers....	624
4. Special correspondence on appeals, interpretation of OAA, ADC, and APTD policies, public assistance reviews in counties, etc.	1,071
Total	11,471

AID TO COUNTY WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

The cost of public welfare administration in the 100 counties for 1951-52 was \$3,017,580, an increase of \$321,246 over the 1950-51 cost. Of the amount for 1951-52 the counties paid \$1,869,314, the Federal Government paid \$866,197, and the State paid \$262,069. The balance of \$17,796 out of the State appropriation of \$300,000 for aid to county administration was used to help defray the cost of printing and other expenses incident to writing the monthly assistance checks for the counties.

Chart 7. County and State Appropriations for Administrative Costs of County Departments of Public Welfare, 1944-45—1951-52



Source: North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare

Approximately 66 per cent of the total county staff time was required in the administration of old age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. The county superintendents of public welfare are also responsible for issuing work certificates to children for the State Department of Labor, for providing local supervision for patients paroled from the State Hospitals, for providing local supervision of parolees for the State Parole Commission and for the State correctional institutions, for acting as the agent of the county commissioners in the administration of aid to the blind, and for many other services to State and local agencies which come to the county welfare departments for help in providing services to the citizens of the State. Not only were such services strengthened during the biennium but also several new services were added.

The counties have been called upon to pay most of the State's share in the cost of public welfare administration. The Federal Government pays approximately one-third of the cost and the State's obligation to pay one-third of the cost has not been met because appropriations for this purpose have been insufficient.

DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE

ELSIE L. PARKER, *Director*

The primary objectives of the child welfare program have been to strengthen family life and to preserve the child's own home wherever possible. For children requiring care outside their own homes a variety of resources are available so that consideration may be given to specific needs of the individual child.

CHILD WELFARE WORKERS

In order to provide a well rounded State program for children emphasis has continued during the past biennium on expansion in the number of child welfare workers employed by county departments of public welfare. Eight county departments have established child welfare units with child welfare supervisors and several social workers devoting full time to services to children. In June 1952 there were 41 county departments of public welfare employing 81 child welfare workers with the State Board of Public Welfare participating in the salaries of these employees. In addition to these workers 5 county welfare departments employed an additional 10 child welfare workers whose salaries were paid entirely from county funds. Recognition of the special needs of children is reflected by the requests from 60 county welfare departments for the employment of 124 child welfare workers during the fiscal year 1952-1953.

In order to increase the skill of staff members and provide increased services to children throughout the State, child welfare funds have been used to provide educational grants to selected employees. During the biennium grants were given to 52 students attending accredited schools of social work for varying periods of time, usually nine months.

While child welfare workers worked only with children and their families all staff members of county departments of public welfare gave some services to children. During each year of the biennium there has been an increase in services to children in their own home. For example, in May 1952, services were given to 12,482 children. This consisted of 5,898 children residing in homes of parents, 1,417 in homes of relatives, 1,312 in adoptive homes, 931 in boarding homes, 698 in children's institutions,

667 in correctional institutions, 665 in foster boarding homes and 894 residing elsewhere.

HOMEMAKER SERVICE

Two county departments of public welfare, Wake and Guilford, employed four homemakers throughout the biennium. These full time employees enabled children to remain in their own homes during temporary emergency periods.

DAY CARE

Foster family day care and day nurseries are two resources which provide for children whose mothers work or who require care outside the home for other reasons. A foster family day care home is a family home providing day care for two to nine children who are unrelated to the foster family.

A day nursery is a child caring facility operated by an organization or individual providing day care to ten or more children who are two years of age or over. Its purpose is to promote development of the child as an individual and as a member of a group and to supplement the home by sharing responsibility with parents for the care of the child for economic, social or health reasons.

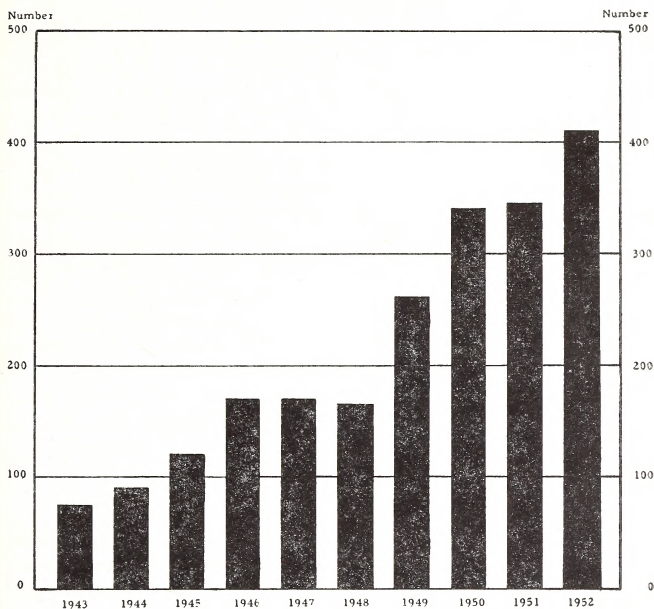
These facilities permit children whose mothers are employed to receive care, supervision, and training while still remaining a part of the family group. During the biennium there has been a growing awareness of the need for increased day care facilities especially in defense areas.

At the request of day care operators who wished to improve their skills and techniques a state-wide meeting was held in Charlotte on March 17, 1951, sponsored by the Charlotte Day Nursery Association, the Mecklenburg County Department of Public Welfare and the State Board of Public Welfare. Increased requests for in-service training opportunities resulted in the first State institute for licensed day care operators, June 8-13, at Woman's College, Greensboro. This institute, sponsored by the State Board of Public Welfare; Woman's College, University of North Carolina; and the Child Welfare League of America was attended by 30 operators of whom 23 received certificates for completion of all of the work.

On June 30, 1952 there were 61 licensed foster family day care

Chart 8. Licensed Boarding Homes for Children in North Carolina, by Year, 1943-1952

(Numbers as of June 30 of each year)



Source: North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare

homes and 35 day nurseries. Studies were being made of 222 additional day care facilities to determine their eligibility for licensing. Based on reports of a sanitarian, a fire inspector and a social study made by a representative of the Child Welfare Division, each day care facility is licensed annually to provide care for a designated number of children within specified age limits.

AGENCY BOARDING HOMES

The nearest substitute for a child's own home is a foster home. Such homes are licensed by the State Board of Public

Welfare to care for not to exceed four children. Since the State appropriation for boarding home care of \$25,000 for 1950-51 was insufficient to match payments made by county departments of public welfare for care of children placed in licensed boarding homes, an allocation was made from the Emergency and Contingency Fund which permitted an expenditure of \$52,985.50 for this purpose during that year. Reimbursement from State funds has been on the basis of 50 per cent of boarding home costs not to exceed \$42 a month for children under two years of age and \$35 a month for children over two years of age. The State appropriation was increased to \$38,000 for 1951-52 but again was inadequate in terms of the need. A supplemental appropriation of \$12,000 was granted from the Emergency and Contingency Fund.

During June 1952 there were 263 children who participated in State boarding home funds with 404 children having participated during some part of the last fiscal year. Seventy-one county departments of public welfare had 367 licensed homes. Reports received from county departments of public welfare in April 1952 showed that in addition to the State boarding home funds used from July 1 to April 1, 1952 county funds amounting to \$94,969.19 were spent for boarding home care. Increased State appropriations are needed if equal consideration is to be given to all children in need of foster home care regardless of county of residence.

Several county departments of public welfare have developed boarding homes for children needing specialized care. These include mentally deficient children below the age required for admission to State institutions, and crippled and convalescent children. Four county departments of public welfare have subsidized boarding homes which are used for detention purposes. The greatest need at this time is for the development of more homes for children with special needs.

There are five private agencies licensed for foster care. The agencies and number of licensed homes under their supervision are: The North Carolina Children's Home Society—1; The Family and Children's Service in Winston-Salem—17; The Family and Children's Service in Charlotte—9; The Baptist Orphanage of North Carolina—17; The Bureau of Catholic Charities, Raleigh—9.

COMMERCIAL BOARDING HOMES

Commercial boarding homes are private family homes which give full time care to children accepted directly from parents or guardians and for whom no case work services are requested from a social agency. In order to protect the welfare of children, natural parents, and boarding home parents these homes are visited by a representative of the Child Welfare Division, a sanitarian, and a representative from the local fire department. Homes meeting established standards are licensed annually. On June 30, 1952 there were 10 homes licensed to care for 99 children.

ADOPTION

Adoption is frequently the best plan for a child having no family ties. During the past biennium there has been perceptible growth and expansion in the adoption program. Continuous interpretation and information regarding the program has been given to county departments of public welfare, clerks of superior courts, private social agencies, members of the legal and medical professions, and interested individuals through correspondence and individual conferences. Case consultants have read selected adoption records and have given consultation to county departments of public welfare on adoption practices. At regular intervals incomplete proceedings have been reviewed in the State office with recommendations for additional services being made to the agencies or individuals concerned.

In order to decrease the number of direct placements of infants for adoption and to permit an adequate period of study and observation of the infants, the program of boarding home care of infants considered for adoption became effective in September 1951. Child welfare funds are used to reimburse county departments of public welfare in full for boarding home costs not to exceed \$42 a month for infants under two years of age being studied for adoption. There were 21 counties, employing child welfare workers, which had 59 boarding homes licensed for participation under this program in 1951-52. The remaining counties could utilize this program by placing infants in the licensed boarding homes. Care was given to 112 infants under this program from September 1951 through June 1952 with county departments being reimbursed \$11,978.17 for boarding home costs.

The State Board of Public Welfare is participating in the study of the Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency, of the policies, procedures, and practices of the various states in adoption placement. The study will be completed during the next fiscal year.

All adoption proceedings forms have been revised to conform to the adoption law of 1949. The State Board of Public Welfare furnishes without cost the forms needed by the responsible agencies or individuals.

In addition to the 100 county departments of public welfare which may legally place children for adoption, three private agencies are licensed by the State Board of Public Welfare to make such placements. The North Carolina Children's Home Society, Greensboro, is licensed to place children on a state-wide basis; the Family and Child Service Agency, Charlotte, is licensed for placement of children in Mecklenburg County and the Family and Children's Service Agency, Winston-Salem, for placement of children in Forsyth County. During the biennium the number of adoption proceedings completed by agencies were: county departments of public welfare 2,015; North Carolina Children's Home Society 178; Family and Child Service, Charlotte 34; and Family and Children's Service, Winston-Salem 14.

The following figures show the volume of adoptions during the biennium.

	July 1950 June 1951	July 1951 June 1952	Total
Proceedings filed	1,081 ^{1/}	1,154	2,235
Proceedings dismissed or discontinued	50	83	133
Proceedings registered	1,200	1,041	2,241
Proceedings pending July 1, 1952..			1,245

^{1/}There were 1,384 proceedings pending July 1, 1950

CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS

Thirty child-caring institutions provided care to children during the biennium, usually to dependent or neglected children. One of these institutions, Alexander Home, Charlotte, provides care, observation and treatment, to children, usually from Mecklenburg County, who were emotionally disturbed. In addition to an annual visit to each institution many requests were received by the State Board of Public Welfare for con-

sultant services. These included requests for help in clarifying the specific programs of institutions; defining policies, practices and procedures; advising on building programs; consultation on relationships with other agencies; and suggestions regarding case work services to children in the institutions and to members of their families.

Particular emphasis was given during the biennium to developing close working relationships between the child-caring institutions and the county departments of public welfare. An analysis of the responsibilities of each, with recognition of the individual needs of children, resulted in a formalized statement providing a cooperative working agreement. Although only approximately one third of the institutions had social workers on their staffs, the agreement provided for case work services from county departments of public welfare as requested.

Statistical reports from institutions reflected significant trends in care of children. As shown in Table 4, the steady change in the parental status of children receiving care from full or half orphans to children with both parents living has continued during the past biennium.

TABLE 4. PARENTAL STATUS OF CHILDREN
IN CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS, BY FISCAL YEAR

Fiscal Year	Number of Children in Insti- tutions	Status of Children					
		Full Orphans		Half Orphans		Both Parents Living	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1951-1952	4306	406	9.4	2217	51.5	1683	39.1
1950-1951	4263	444	10.4	2276	53.4	1543	36.2
1949-1950	3395	368	10.9	1814	53.4	1213	35.7
1948-1949	3418	378	11.1	1906	55.8	1134	33.1

While these trends are of concern to persons responsible for the operation of institutions, their real significance can be evaluated only if a study is made of changes in child population over the same period, effects of increased foster and adoptive placements of children, and the increased incidence of divorce and legal separation which bring about the need for placement of children. Changes in admission policies of institutions also have had an effect upon the figures given in Table 4. There has been a steady reduction in the number of pre-school children

admitted to institutions. There were only 210 pre-school children in institutions on December 31, 1951 in comparison with 320 on December 31, 1948 or a reduction of 34.4 per cent. This downward trend indicates a recognition of the special needs of pre-school children who require more individual care than can be given when the child is part of a large group.

Another factor which affected the above figures was the shorter length of stay of individual children in institutions. During the biennium plans were made for 33 per cent of the children to leave the institutions. The State Board of Public Welfare has licensed two of the institutions having social work staffs to provide foster home care for some of their children. This became an alternative type of care for some of the children whose individual needs could not be met in group care.

During the biennium 17 groups or individuals expressed interest in establishing new institutions for dependent and neglected children although no new institutions were opened. During the previous biennium there were only 9 similar inquiries. Groups interested in establishing new children's institutions have been referred to The Duke Endowment Year Book (No. 19, pages 35 and 38) which shows that during 1950 only 86 per cent of the existing beds in children's institutions were filled.

Table 5 lists the child-caring institutions according to their license status, capacity, and number of children receiving care during 1950 and 1951.

MATERNITY HOMES

Protection of unmarried mothers and their infants has been the concern of the three maternity homes licensed throughout the biennial period. Through plans made with the Mecklenburg County Department of Public Welfare and two private social agencies, all girls in the Florence Crittenton Home have received case work services. Some case work services have been available to selected girls in the other two maternity homes.

Meetings held annually with the boards and staffs of the three maternity homes have helped to clarify admission and discharge policies, develop expanded recreational and educational programs for the residents of the homes, and develop operating budgets.

There has been a growing awareness of the need for a maternity home for unmarried pregnant Negro girls. Attempts

TABLE 5. CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS

Institution	Executive Officer	Location	Founded	Capacity	No. under Care 12-31-50	No. under Care 12-31-51
Institutions Exempt from License						
Religious Orphanages						
Appalachian School	Rev. P. W. Lambert	Penland	1935	45	22	22
Baptist Orphanage	Rev. W. C. Reed, Gen. Supt.	Thomasville		548	538	509
a. Mills Home	Charles Kearnes ..	Thomasville	1885			
b. Kennedy Home	Rev. W. A. Smith	Kinston	1914			
Catholic Orphanage	Rev. M. J. Begley	Nazareth	1899	100	63	74
Children's Home, Inc.	O. V. Woosley	Winston-Salem ..	1909	420	412	415
Church of God Orphanage ..	C. H. Rochester ..	Kannapolis	1945	46	45	45
Christian Orphanage	Dr. John G. Truitt	Elon College	1904	83	80	79
Falcon Orphanage	Rev. C. R. McCartney	Falcon	1909	63	57	60
Freewill Baptist Orphanage ..	Rev. S. A. Smith...	Middlesex	1920	85	74	74
Grandfather Home for Children	Miss Annie Bryan	Banner Elk	1914	93	94	93
Methodist Orphanage	Rev. L. C. Larkin	Raleigh	1899	290	282	281
Mountain Orphanage	Harry E. Barkley	Black Mountain ..	1904	62	58	58
Nazareth Orphans' Home ..	Thomas L. Moose	Rockwell	1906	60	44	50
Presbyterian Orphans' Home	Rev. A. B. McClure	Barium Springs ..	1891	295	277	273
Thompson Orphanage	W. D. Whisnant...	Charlotte	1887	96	69	78
Total						
Fraternal Orphanages				2,286	2,115	2,111
Colored Orphanage of						
North Carolina	Rev. T. H. Brooks	Oxford	1883	175	136	141
I.O.O.F. Home	J. H. Caudill	Goldsboro	1892	60	41	50
Children's Home of						
N. C. I.O.A.M.	Robert B. Bruton	Lexington	1925	200	193	196
Oxford Orphanage	A. D. Leon Gray	Oxford	1872	322	310	322
Pythian Home	D. W. Huggins...	Clayton	1910	63	43	39
Total						
Institutions Subject to License				822	723	748
*Alexander Home						
Alexander Schools, Inc. ...	Miss Blanche H. White	Charlotte	1892	30	20	21
Dunn Freewill Baptist Orphanage	John W. Vogler ..	Union Mills	1925	320	319	211
Eliada Orphans' Home	J. Edward Johnson	Dunn	1946	30	29	28
Memorial Industrial School	Grace Green, Sec.	Asheville	1904	85	63	73
Robeson County Indian Orphanage	W. E. Peay	Winston-Salem ..	1900	95	77	82
Sipes Orchard Home	Mrs. P. A. Underwood	Pembroke	1942	18	18	17
South Mountain Institute	John G. Odom	Conover	1945	28	22	26
Institutions for Temporary Care	W. R. Williams	Nebo	1919	62	57	49
Buncombe County Children's Home	Mrs. Emma Sams...	Asheville	1891	13	11	10
Fannie Y. Bickett Home	Mrs. Maurice Perdue	Raleigh	1922	15	—	4
Wright Refuge	Miss Lizzie Gray Chandler	Durham	1922	40	15	30
Total						
				(Tem- porary)		
				736	631	524

*This institution is not subject to license but is licensed permissively by request of the Board of the Home.

have been made to interest several groups in developing a boarding home supervised by a registered nurse and located near a hospital where the girls can receive adequate medical care.

Reports show that during 1950 and 1951 the three maternity homes provided care to the number of unmarried mothers and their infants shown below:

	Mothers a/		Infants b/	
	1950	1951	1950	1951
Faith Cottage	47	39	29	27
Florence Crittenton	206	216	149	158
Salvation Army	142	113	109	86
Total	395	368	287	271

a/ A total of 675 mothers received care during the biennium since 88 are included in both years.

b/ A total of 527 infants received care since 31 are included in both years.

Forty-four girls whose babies had not yet been born were in the homes at the close of the year. For various reasons 104 girls did not remain in the homes until their babies were born. These reasons include such factors as marriage to the alleged father, return home following planning with parents, inability to adjust to institutional living, etc.

INTERSTATE AND INTERNATIONAL PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN

Children need services from social agencies in developing plans for their care away from the communities legally responsible for them. During this biennium such planning included not only children whose homes were in the United States but also children from European countries who were sponsored by relatives or other persons. These children came to the United States under the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act, as amended in 1948. The State Board of Public Welfare, in cooperation with the Federal Displaced Persons Commission; the Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency; and certain national voluntary agencies, such as the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, Inc.; the Church World Service; and the National Lutheran Council approved plans for fifteen European children to come to North Carolina. Thirteen additional applications were pending completion on June 30, 1952. Six additional children from European countries brought to North Carolina by military personnel have been adopted through North Carolina courts. This program for European children is carried out in North Carolina through the services of the county departments of public welfare which

make studies of each individual home prior to the child's arrival and give case work services after the child reaches this State. Services are focused toward helping the child become an integral part of his sponsor's family and his new community.

The increased mobility of the total national population during the past few years has resulted in increased numbers of children entering and leaving the State under the provisions of the Interstate Placement Law. Social services through various agencies have been involved and plans for each individual child are subject to the approval of the State Board of Public Welfare. Services to these children are reviewed by the State Board of Public Welfare at least annually to evaluate the child's adjustment and development, with regular case work services being given through the proper local agency.

CORRESPONDENCE SERVICE

The State Board of Public Welfare gave referral service for general correspondence relating to children other than those coming under the Interstate Placement Law or the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act. This service involved review and forwarding of correspondence between county departments of public welfare and out-of-State agencies with suggestions given for handling complicated situations. There was a steady increase of such correspondence during the past biennium. During May 1952, there were 76 initial requests for referral service in addition to 471 which were still in process.

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF CHILD WELFARE DIVISION

Case consultants worked during the biennium with an assigned group of counties giving consultation to staffs of county departments of public welfare concerning child welfare activities. Particular attention was directed toward helping staff members increase their case work skills, to promote sound case work practices, and to develop preventive programs in the area of children's problems. These services were given through review and discussion of case records, individual and group conferences with county staff personnel, and an annual comprehensive review of child welfare administration, progress, and accomplishments within the county.

Membership of the State Advisory Child Welfare Committee was expanded to include representatives of 23 State-wide

agencies and boards whose programs deal with the welfare of children. Semi-annual meetings of the committee have been held with many of the participating agencies actively working on projects between meetings.

Members of the staff of the Division have assisted in planning for and participating in programs at State, regional and national conferences. Major responsibility was assumed for the Southern Regional Conference, Child Welfare League of America, which met in Raleigh, March 13-15, 1952 with 365 North Carolinians in attendance. Various staff members have also served on numerous committees of State-wide organizations thus helping to coordinate planning for children.

DIVISION OF INSTITUTIONAL AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES

DRURY B. THOMPSON, *Director**

The Division of Institutional and Protective Services has been without a director the last half of the biennium. During the first year of this period the director devoted much time to strengthening the work of the division through planning for expansion of existing services within the framework of statutory responsibilities to the aged and to correctional institutions.

SERVICES TO JUVENILE COURTS AND CHILDREN COMING TO THE ATTENTION OF SUCH COURTS

The development and distribution of the *Juvenile Court Manual* represented the culmination of work done during the preceding biennium with juvenile courts. This manual is designed to clarify the legal responsibility of various agencies and offices concerned with the welfare of children and family solidarity and is a useful guide in the establishment of juvenile court procedures. It has been made available to clerks of superior courts, superintendents of public welfare, judges of the special courts in North Carolina, and other interested persons.

Much attention has been given to the instances of children under 16 years of age held in jails throughout the State. Chart 9 reflects the measure of success of the program for keeping children out of jail, which for many years has been a major concern of the State Board of Public Welfare.

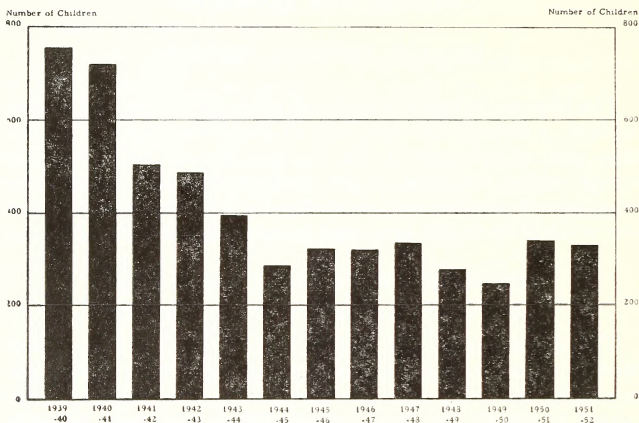
The expansion of boarding home programs for children in the counties and the increased use made of these homes by the courts has been responsible, to some extent at least, for improvement in the situation. Education, vigilance, and the development of adequate alternatives to the placing of children in jail are required if this practice is to become totally out-moded.

STAFF ATTORNEY

Responsibilities of the staff attorney continued to increase as state and county agencies concerned with social legislation

*On military leave since June 1951.

**Chart 9. Total Number of Children in County Jails in North Carolina
1939-40—1951-52**



Source: North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare

sought advice on clarification of present legislation, needed changes, and proposed legislation.

An index of the Attorney General's rulings relating to adoptions has been completed and is accessible for use in clarification of responsibilities in that area.

The service of the staff attorney has extended to research and drafting of legislation in the entire field of social welfare. Legal interpretation has been made available to civic groups, State, Federal, and county agencies, as well as to boards and individuals who have a special interest in and responsibility for the sponsorship, enactment, or implementation of protective legislation.

SERVICES TO THE AGED

During the last biennium the number of licensed boarding homes in North Carolina increased from 100 in 41 counties to 153 in 53 counties with a total capacity of 1,801. Table 6 indicates the location and number of these homes.

During the biennium a total of 89 new homes were licensed

TABLE 6. COUNTY HOMES AND LICENSED BOARDING HOMES

FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM

JUNE 30, 1952

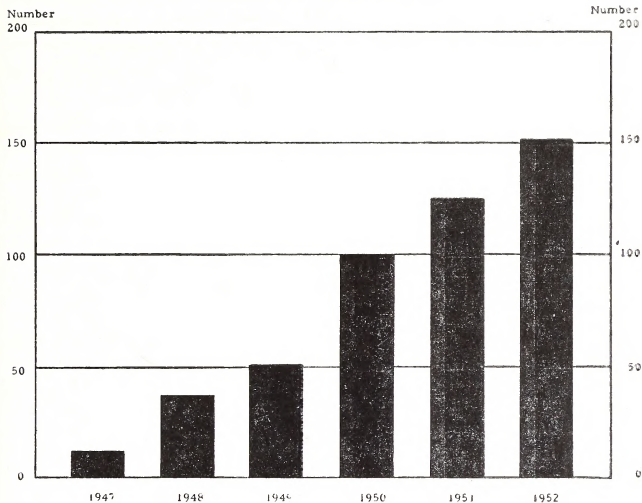
County	County Homes	Population	Boarding Homes			
			White	Capacity	Negro	Capacity
Total.....	48	1,741	123	1,584	30	217
Alamance.....	1	31	1	6		
Alexander.....	1	8				
Alleghany.....						
Anson.....	1	14				
Ashe.....	1	4				
Avery.....			2	5		
Beaufort.....	1	37				
Bertie.....						
Bladen.....			1	18	1	4
Brunswick.....			1	26		
Buncombe.....	1	51	9	139	3	73
Burke.....			4	44		
Cabarrus.....			6	95		
Caldwell.....						
Camden.....						
Carteret.....						
Caswell.....			1	18		
Catawba.....			1	10		
Chatham.....			1	12	1	8
Cherokee.....			1	4		
Chowan.....						
Clay.....						
Cleveland.....	1	45				
Columbus.....			1	24		
Craven.....	1	29	1	20	1	3
Cumberland.....			6	37	3	9
Currituck.....			1	6		
Dare.....			1	6		
Davidson.....	1	23	1	4		
Davie.....	1	10	1	21		
Duplin.....			3	25		
Durham.....	1	104	4	25	2	16
Edgecombe.....	1	38				
Forsyth.....	1	76	12	163	5	28
Franklin.....	1	26				
Gaston.....	1	51				
Gates.....			1	4	1	2
Graham.....						
Granville.....	1	29				
Greene.....						
Guilford.....	1	139	3	41		
Halifax.....	1	40	1	8		
Harnett.....	1	18				
Haywood.....	1	18	2	20		
Henderson.....	1	17				
Hertford.....			1	7		
Hoke.....						
Hyde.....						
Iredell.....	1	40	4	47		

TABLE 6. (CONT.) COUNTY HOMES AND LICENSED BOARDING HOMES
FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM
JUNE 30, 1952

County	County Homes	Popula- tion	Boarding Homes			
			White	Capacity	Negro	Capacity
Jackson			1	20		
Johnston	1	34				
Jones						
Lee	1	13				
Lenoir						
Lincoln			1	32		
Macon						
Madison			4	13		
Martin	1	13				
McDowell			2	13		
Mecklenburg	1	143	10	269	1	14
Mitchell						
Montgomery						
Moore	1	8	2	44		
Nash	1	50	1	17		
New Hanover	1	60	1	43	1	12
Northampton	1	21	1	24		
Onslow						
Orange						
Pamlico						
Pasquotank	1	21				
Pender						
Perquimans	1	13	1	4		
Person	1	27				
Pitt	1	22				
Polk						
Randolph	1	37				
Richmond			1	25		
Robeson			2	64	1	2
Rockingham	1	29	4	18		
Rowan	1	48	1	5	1	2
Rutherford	1	24				
Sampson			3	9	1	2
Scotland			1	10	1	4
Stanly	1	28				
Stokes	1	28				
Surry	1	21				
Swain						
Transylvania						
Tyrrell					1	2
Union	1	40	1	6		
Vance	1	24				
Wake	1	73	4	34		
Warren			3	8	2	7
Washington					2	4
Watauga			3	45		
Wayne	1	33	2	18	1	21
Wilkes	1	19				
Wilson	1	55	1	12	1	4
Yadkin	1	9	1	4		
Yancey			1	12		

Chart 10. Licensed Boarding Homes for the Aged and Infirm in North Carolina, by Year, 1947-1952

(Numbers as of June 30 of each year)



Source: North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare

while 36 substandard ones were closed. Of the 36 substandard homes closed only one license was formally revoked. Through close cooperation with the fire and sanitary authorities and close supervision of the home by the county departments of public welfare the services in the licensed homes have been substantially strengthened and standards raised. The operators are giving more serious consideration to acquiring facilities that fully meet standards. This is an encouraging trend in the program as persons and agencies responsible for placement of elderly persons are giving more attention to the type of service provided in the homes. It is also an indication that greater uniformity of standards is being attained.

A temporary advisory committee to the State Board of Public Welfare, composed of representatives from the North Carolina Medical Society, the State Board of Health, the State Insurance Department, the Medical Care Commission, the State Associa-

tion of Superintendents of Public Welfare, and boarding home operators, was set up for the purpose of revising the Rules and Regulations Governing Boarding and Nursing Homes in North Carolina. At this time the use of a formal application for license was also adopted. The revised rules and regulations have served further to clarify the responsibility of the State Board of Public Welfare, the county departments of public welfare, and the operators of licensed homes, and they have been a contributing factor in improved services. Further to implement these regulations a series of one-day institutes for boarding home operators has been held in five sections of the State. These meetings were well attended and at the request of the operators further institutes will be scheduled. Wide use is made of the direct referral service given in the division to persons desiring to make home placements in specialized settings for their elderly relatives.

COUNTY HOMES

Six county homes have been closed during this period, reducing the total number to 48 homes with a capacity of 1,741. Brunswick, Caswell, and Richmond counties leased their county home facilities to individuals for the purpose of operating licensed boarding homes. These are now filled to capacity, providing a resource to their own and surrounding counties. The capacity of these three homes is now 69, whereas the number of residents being cared for at the time of closing was 37. Burke, Lenoir, and Sampson counties closed their county homes and secured care for their residents either with relatives or in licensed boarding homes.

There has been continued improvement in the quality of services rendered in county homes in the areas both of structural improvements and of personal care to the residents. The superintendents of county homes, encouraged by the boards of county commissioners, have consistently availed themselves of opportunities to learn more of the problems of the aging person. This interest is reflected in more individualized care for the residents.

STATE HOSPITALS

During the biennium the Division of Institutional and Protective Services has placed major emphasis on expanding services to the State hospitals' patients who have had a long hospital experience and whose present stay in the hospital is necessary

only because they have no family to which to return. In connection with this service special effort has been made to develop homes where these persons would receive the kind of care that would provide the protection they need and at the same time encourage restoration of confidence and self care.

Monthly conferences are held with two of the State hospitals at which cases being considered for home placement are reviewed. These are followed up with the county from which the patient was committed. At this time there are approximately 85 former patients making satisfactory adjustments in counties through this service.*

An appropriation of \$10,000 was secured from the Emergency and Contingency Fund to be used to supplement public assistance grants in caring for these residents where the maximum grant is insufficient to provide the special service needed. The State Boarding Home Fund for the Aged and Infirm became available December 1, 1951.

In addition to consultant service provided on request to individuals and departments of public welfare the Division has assembled a great deal of material in the field of aging for use by agencies and groups both within and without the State. Among the most important of these were the work which was done with the Commission to Study the Problems of the Aging, established by the 1949 General Assembly to report to the 1951 General Assembly, and work with the Governor's Conference on Aging which was held in Raleigh in June 1951. Further work continues with the follow-up committee of this Conference in preparation for a comprehensive report to be submitted to the Governor in December 1952.

*This does not include plans made by the counties, either upon request from relatives or from the State hospitals, where requests were not routed through the State Board of Public Welfare though many of these plans were made with the assistance of the State office.

SERVICES TO CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

One of the primary duties of the Division of Institutional and Protective Services is the inspection of all correctional institutions throughout the State and the making of every possible effort through suggestions and counseling to remedy substandard conditions where found.

During the past biennium inspections and rechecks totaled 195 for county jails and 339 for city jails and town lockups. Reports and recommendations were sent to the officials responsible for the operation of these jails and lockups. Conferences were held with 116 county officials and 86 city officials regarding substandard conditions and need for improvements. The interest and cooperation shown by the great majority of the officials in locations where substandard conditions existed and the need for improvements was imperative, was encouraging and gratifying.

The construction of one new county jail and eleven new city jails has been completed and the jails put into use during the past two years. Remodeling and major improvements were completed in five county and six town lockups. Recommended improvements were made in 52 county and city jails and town lockups, not including the improvements in housekeeping practices.

One county jail and five town lockups were condemned but are still being used on a restricted basis.

Plans were approved covering major improvements or new jail buildings in eight counties and eleven cities and towns.

The annual school for sheriffs and jailers, developed in cooperation with the Institute of Government at Chapel Hill, has been enthusiastically received and well attended. A one-day school was held in Elizabeth City for those sheriffs and jailers in the extreme eastern part of the State who find it difficult to attend the Chapel Hill schools.

Participation was given in conducting the four prison officers schools at Chapel Hill.

The Division was responsible for promoting and holding the Fifth Regional Jail Forum in Asheville. Eight states were represented.

DIVISION OF PSYCHIATRIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

DOROTHY G. PARK, *Acting Director*

During the biennium of 1950-52 the Division of Psychiatric and Psychological Services has continued to expand both in volume of services and in coverage of the State. The chart below reveals the history of expansion during the past four bienniums.

Biennium	Number of Individual Psychiatric or Psychological Interviews	Number of Counties Served
1944-46	677	63
1946-48	1,738	93
1948-50	3,633	97
1950-52	3,800	98

PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC SERVICE

Psychiatric clinics were held monthly in Cumberland, Edgecombe, Johnston, Halifax, and Robeson counties and twice a month in Rowan county until the resignation of the psychiatrist in March 1952. During three months of 1951 and during July of 1952 clinics were held also in New Hanover, Vance, and Wayne counties by a second psychiatrist. A total of 561 psychiatric interviews were held during the biennium. Regular monthly psychiatric clinic staff meetings were held at the State office, to which the workers from one county were specially invited.

About twenty-five cases were seen by the psychiatrist each month. Referrals were made by parents, schools, doctors, and agencies. Many were Department of Public Welfare cases examined in the psychological clinics and referred for psychiatric consultation at the request of social workers or upon the recommendation of psychologists. One person might come regularly for several interviews. Conferences were held by the psychiatrist with the parents of the children and with the staff of the Department of Public Welfare in order to interpret findings and recommend procedures. Through this service a number of patients have been referred for hospital care or for intensive treatment at psychiatric clinics in connection with hospitals. Other cases, after a series of visits, have been dismissed as improved.

It is planned to reopen the psychiatric clinics as soon as the services of another psychiatrist can be secured.

PSYCHOLOGICAL CLINIC SERVICE

The psychological staff consisted of three full-time psychologists and one part-time member of the staff during the entire biennium. For the summer of 1952 the staff was increased to five full-time psychologists.

Since it was found to be more satisfactory for clinics to be held in the particular county department of public welfare from which the referrals came, this practice has been followed most of the time. Ninety-eight counties have been served during the biennium. Occasionally nearby cases have been brought to the State office for examination. During 1950-51, a total of 1,562 psychological interviews were conducted and during 1951-52, the number was 1,677, making a total for the biennium of 3,239. The average number of cases examined per month was 135. About two-thirds of the cases examined were children. With the exception of 120, which were examined by fee psychologists, located in various colleges throughout the State, all of these cases were examined by the State staff.

The traveling clinics are conducted as needed in the offices of the county departments of public welfare. Any county may request a clinic, and when three or four referrals are received at the State office, a psychologist will schedule a trip to that county. Cases are referred to the county department of public welfare by teachers, parents, public health nurses, judges, child-caring institutions, public or private agencies.

Many different kinds of cases are seen at these clinics. Infants are examined as early as three months of age to determine their suitability for adoption. A check-up test within a few months is recommended, and then a third test before the final adoption papers are signed. By means of the successive tests, the child's progress is watched and the boarding home or the adoptive parents, as the case may be, have the benefit of the consultations with the psychologist.

School problems comprise a large proportion of the cases that come to the attention of the psychologist. Some of these children are mentally deficient. Some have serious reading or speech difficulties. Some are emotionally disturbed, and the more serious cases are referred to a psychiatric clinic. In most instances, however, the follow-up visits of the psychologist, together with the consultations with parents and teachers and the

case work of the county social workers result in a decided improvement so that the individual learns to make a good adjustment.

A psychological examination may be required for admission to a child caring institution, foster boarding home, training school, or institution for defectives. Juvenile court cases are frequently referred to the psychologist as an aid to the judge in making a decision.

Adult cases most frequently handled are those the county departments of public welfare think may be eligible for consideration for Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled or by the Eugenics Board for sterilization. Parents also come in for consultation about their children.

Every case is interviewed individually, and the tests administered are carefully chosen to meet the needs of the individual. After consultation with parents, teachers, workers, and a careful consideration of the case history, recommendations are made to the local departments of public welfare. Within a short time a detailed written report is sent out from the State office.

SCHOOL PROJECTS

The plan for the activity known as school projects was worked out in the spring of 1949 in cooperation with the State Department of Public Instruction, including the Division of Special Education and the Consultant for Mental Health of the School-Health Coordinating Service. According to this plan, the psychologist visits each interested school and makes psychological examinations, interpreting the results through group conferences with teachers.

Twenty-eight school projects were carried out during the biennium. These provided services for 85 school children in seventeen different counties throughout the State. The following counties used this service:

Anson	Cleveland	Onslow
Bladen	Columbus	Orange
Brunswick	Davidson	Pitt
Cabarrus	Halifax	Rockingham
Caldwell	Hertford	Yadkin
Catawba	Northampton	

At the request of school supervisors, reading readiness workshops were held in Rowan and Iredell counties.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Talks were made by staff psychologists before 52 groups. In addition staff members participated in a large number of in-state and out-of-state professional meetings.

During the biennium, revisions were made of the Summary of Activities of the Division and of the referral and monthly activity report forms. A research project was carried out on the relation of reading skill to chronological and mental age. Tests of social competency, of school readiness, and of reading readiness were developed.

INSPECTIONS OF MENTAL HOSPITALS AND LICENSING OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Fire and sanitation inspections were requested for all private institutions in the State caring for mental patients or alcoholics. Medical inspections of twenty-three institutions were made by the psychiatric consultant, who also visited the five State institutions, in 1950-51.

Nine private institutions were licensed during the biennium, and were revisited by the acting director in 1952. Those receiving licenses are:

Appalachian Hall, Asheville
Broadoaks Sanatorium, Morganton
Glenwood Park Sanitarium, Greensboro
Graylyn Rehabilitation Center, Winston-Salem
Green Terrace Sanitarium, Kittrell
Highland Hospital, Asheville
Keeley Institute, Greensboro
Meyer Ward (Duke Hospital), Durham
Pine Bluff Sanitarium, Pine Bluff

CLEARANCE OF RESIDENCE FOR INTER-STATE TRANSFER OF MENTAL PATIENTS AND COOPERATION WITH STATE HOSPITALS

The county departments of welfare cooperate with the State hospitals with regard to commitment of patients, securing social history material, certifying indigency, placement outside the hospital, follow-up of patients who are on probation, and in-

vestigation of claims to residence of patients believed to be residents of North Carolina. Correspondence regarding legal settlement for these patients is routed through the Division of Psychiatric and Psychological Services. When the county department of public welfare has established a patient's claim to residence in North Carolina the information is sent to the Hospitals Board of Control for action with regard to authorization of return of the patient. During 1950-52, residence in North Carolina was cleared for 118 patients.

SERVICE UNITS

Community Services

Field Service

Fund-Raising Projects

Information Service

Personnel and County Organization

Work Among Negroes

Research and Statistical Service

Accounts and Audits

COMMUNITY SERVICES

NELSON W. STEPHENSON, *Consultant*

The position of Consultant on Community Services was established as of August 1, 1951. Since this position was new not only in North Carolina but in other states as well, the program of services has been developed in relation to growing demands.

A first area of work which was undertaken was the development of a plan for welfare services in civil defense on a State-wide basis. Following conferences with representatives of the North Carolina Council for Civil Defense and a committee representing the State Association of County Superintendents of Public Welfare, a manual on welfare services in civil defense was prepared.

A second beginning activity was helping to define and stimulate the children's clothing project sponsored by the Junior Woman's Clubs throughout the State for the use of county departments of public welfare. A leaflet of instructions was prepared regarding the children's clothing closets. Conferences held with representatives of the North Carolina Junior Woman's Clubs, newspaper and radio releases, resulted in increased understanding by club women of the needs of children. A total of 6,500 children throughout the State benefited from this project during 1951-52 as against 3,000 children the year before.

Regular visits have been made to defense areas to consult with staffs of public and private welfare agencies, public officials, military personnel, and key industrial leaders regarding increased needs of children brought about through the speeding up of defense efforts. Much time has been given to working with the Child Welfare Division and these community groups in the area of day care. This has resulted in raising the standards of some of the existing day care facilities and stimulating efforts to provide additional needed facilities both within and outside of military reservations. Through the continuous work with the various military centers in the State, it has been possible to give uniform interpretation regarding services available in the community resulting in a closer working relationship between military and civilian personnel and the county departments of public welfare.

Working through county departments of public welfare, a State-wide study was made of resources in each county available for cooperative planning of better services to people. The final report shows that county departments of public welfare have worked with civic clubs, women's groups, churches, and many other local organizations in utilizing, strengthening, and extending services already available to children and families.

During the fiscal year 1950-51, 595 organizations in 93 counties engaged in some type of welfare work in cooperation with the county departments of public welfare. This represents approximately one-third of all civic clubs and local organizations listed in those counties. A total of 231 groups made contributions of funds to county departments of public welfare for specific purposes, while 351 organizations contributed items and services to help meet existing needs. This report has likewise been useful in pointing out areas of unmet needs in communities, thus helping to serve as one of the bases for future community planning by local groups.

A pilot study was made in Vance County for the purpose of developing a method of determining resources available at the community level. A schedule was developed which can be used by any county department of public welfare in surveying the structure and functions of existing community organizations. A file card was also developed which can be used to list pertinent information regarding these organizations for a period of eight years. This handy reference will make county departments of public welfare staffs more aware of existing resources and should stimulate greater utilization of these resources for the benefit of needy children and adults.

Cooperative planning has been developed with the United Community Defense Services, with representatives of the UCDS participating organizations having programs relating directly to children, and with various community chests and councils in the State.

The State Board of Public Welfare is working with the North Carolina Bar Association in planning for State-wide legal aid. This will be a major activity during the coming biennium.

At the request of the Cherokee Historical Association which sponsors the annual production of the pageant "Unto These Hills," a study of the Indians living on the Cherokee Indian Reservation was undertaken as a result of planning between the

State Board of Public Welfare and the Cherokee Historical Association, the Tribal Council of the Eastern Band of Cherokees, and the Office of Indian Affairs in the Department of Interior. The latter office provided the services of a social worker to assist in the survey. After three weeks of field work on the Reservation a detailed report containing recommendations for bettering the economic conditions and improving the standards of living of the Indians was prepared for the sponsoring organizations.

While the above activities represent the major projects undertaken, they do not reflect the continued consultation given to a large number of individual State and county staff members on all areas of community services.

FIELD SERVICE

ADA McRACKAN, *Director*

Through Field Social Work Service regular administrative contact is maintained between the State Board of Public Welfare and the 100 county departments of public welfare.

Field service is provided through ten field social work representatives, each assigned to a territory ranging in size from eight to twelve counties. When an interruption occurs in regular field service because of a resignation or illness, service is given to the counties by the Director. The Director of Field Social Work Service is responsible for giving coordinating direction to the field social work representatives in their general developmental supervision of the work of the county departments of public welfare. Functional supervision is given by the directors and supervisors of the various divisions and services of the State Board of Public Welfare.

During the past biennium the field social work representatives spent six weeks in the field visiting the county departments of public welfare and each seventh week in the State office. A total of 2,231 visits were made to county departments of public welfare during the biennium with a total of 393 detailed reports being prepared on the status of the public welfare program in county departments of public welfare for the use of the State office. Six general field staff conferences were held in the State office each year for group conferences with the Commissioner and the directors and supervisors of divisions and services relative to the development of each phase of the program and for individual conferences with the various staff members. Detailed minutes were kept of all proceedings during field staff conferences.

The field social work representatives have served in a liaison capacity for all areas of interest between the State Board of Public Welfare and the county departments of public welfare. Through field service the county departments of public welfare were kept informed on all phases of the program, and information needed by State staff was made available.

Concerted effort was made to give to county departments assistance in strengthening the overall administration of the public welfare program to the end that the public would receive

the highest possible quality of service. Some of the techniques and devices used by field social work representatives were a review of county administration in each of the 100 counties with the superintendent and county welfare board members; regular quarterly staff meetings with each county department of public welfare; installation and maintenance of adequate controls on all phases of the work of the departments; and staff development conferences directed toward more effective supervision of staff. Every effort was made to assure uniformity in the general plan of operation followed by each field social work representative in order to assure the same high quality of service to each county in the State.

Several field social work representatives found periodic group meetings with superintendents of public welfare and other county staff members beneficial. Book kits containing current publications on various phases of the public welfare program were circulated to county staff members. Field social work representatives participated in the semi-annual district meetings of the North Carolina Association of Case Workers. Help was given to this Association in planning and carrying out their programs.

The reports of the various divisions and services of the State Board of Public Welfare reflect much of what was done by field social work representatives in their work with county departments of public welfare during the biennium. Special mention should be made of the Review of the Administration of Public Assistance made by field social work representatives in a selected number of counties each year because of the extent to which these reviews have been used by the State Board of Public Welfare and the Federal Security Agency in assuring that the public assistance programs are operating in conformity with the State and Federal laws and the approved agency plan. These reviews were also of value in calling to attention the need for revisions in agency policies and procedures. In the course of four years all counties were included in public assistance administrative reviews.

Increasing emphasis was given to work with children and youth during the biennium. Field social work representatives participated in the activities within the State relating to the MidCentury White House Conference on Children and Youth. Their participation included much responsibility for advance and follow-up local conferences held in connection with the Mid-

Century Conference. The field staff has responsibility for giving stimulus to work with children.

Encouragement has been given to county welfare department staffs to take advantage of the educational grant provisions for graduate study. This has resulted in better prepared staff members.

The problems of migratory people, particularly children, were given considerable attention, including preparation of material for the hearings before the President's Commission on Migratory Labor.

Improved service was assured many cases through careful analysis and follow-up attention by field work representatives to the 2,169 copies of case correspondence routed to the State agency by institutions and agencies, such as the State tuberculosis sanatoria, mental hospitals, Veterans Administration, orthopedic hospital, and private hospitals having a social service division. Special attention was also given to a number of families of displaced persons living in the State.

Interpretation of new programs to the county welfare departments has aided in a better understanding of these programs. It has resulted in uniform implementation of the new policies. Procedures connected with the lien law and the hospitalization of public assistance recipients are two illustrations of recently enacted legislation which the field staff interpreted to county staffs and county welfare boards.

Much responsibility was accepted in field service for inter-agency activities with the State Board of Health, the State Department of Public Instruction, the State Department of Labor, State Commission for the Blind, and a large number of private agencies. Conferences by field staff personnel with staff members of these various agencies brought about a fuller utilization of community and State resources. The field staff served on many committees with representatives from other agencies to accomplish objectives of mutual interest. Many talks were made by invitation before members of various agencies for interpretation of public welfare and as a basis of fuller cooperation at both State and local levels.

FUND-RAISING PROJECTS

LILY E. MITCHELL, *Director*

A total of 121 new organizations were referred for clearance of fund-raising campaigns under the State solicitation law during the biennium ending June 30, 1952. Also, with few exceptions, organizations formerly licensed to solicit were re-licensed with a total of 182 organizations being licensed during the two years. These 182 organizations solicited chiefly by mail and by direct appeal but street sales, benefit parties, educational exhibits, and other devices were also used. News releases summarizing action taken on applications for license and listing organizations violating the statute were issued at the end of each month. In addition, a form letter giving details regarding the program and fund-raising goal of each organization licensed or refused license was forwarded to eight cooperating groups of local officials and organizations over the State. There have also been special news releases from time to time.

LICENSING OF ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES

During The Period of July 1, 1950 Through June 30, 1952

During the first year of the biennium 130 organizations were licensed to solicit a total of \$38,157,974.00 with individual fund-raising goals ranging from \$200.00 to \$17,000,000. During the second year 156 organizations were licensed to solicit a total of \$11,956,442 with a goal range from \$100.00 to \$1,600,000. In 1950-51, 10 new organizations were refused license as they did not qualify and 9 were found to be exempt. In 1951-52, 11 new organizations were refused license, 13 were found to be exempt, and 11 had applications pending at the end of the year.

The 182 organizations licensed during the biennium are shown in the following tables. For organizations licensed during only one year or a portion of one year of the biennium, the license year is specified. All others applied for and received licenses for both years. Civic organizations licensed to solicit during a limited period for a special project are shown separately. In conformity with the statute other State agencies were requested to make recommendations regarding licensing of organizations with programs in their fields of specialization.

ORGANIZATIONS LICENSED, 1950-51 AND 1951-52

Foreign

1. American Bureau for Medical Aid to China²—1951
2. American Foundation for Overseas Blind²
3. American Leprosy Missions²
4. CARE or Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe
5. Foster Parents' Plan for War Children
6. Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization of America
7. International Social Service—1951
8. Japan International Christian University Foundation—1951
9. Near East Foundation
10. United Board for Christian Colleges in China
11. United Jewish Appeal
12. World Student Service Fund

National

1. American Bible Society
2. American Foundation for the Blind²
3. American Hearing Society²
4. American Social Hygiene Association²—1950
5. Amvets National Service Foundation—1952
6. Associated Services for Armed Forces—1950
7. Boys Clubs of America⁶
8. Child Welfare League of America—1950
9. Disabled American Veterans—National Office⁴
10. Metropolitan Opera Association—1951
11. National Association for Mental Health²—1952
12. National Committee for a Free Europe—Crusade for Freedom
13. National Jewish Hospital²
14. National Organization for Public Health Nursing²
15. National Probation and Parole Association
16. National Recreation Association⁶
17. National Social Welfare Assembly
18. National Society for the Prevention of Blindness¹—1952
19. National Travelers' Aid Association
20. National Urban League—1950
21. Sister Elizabeth Kenny Foundation^{2,4}—1951
22. United Cerebral Palsy Association^{2,4}—1951
23. United Defense Fund
24. United Negro College Fund

State Branch of National

1. American Legion Auxiliary, Department of North Carolina
2. American Legion, Department of North Carolina

Key to numbers

¹ State Commission for the Blind participating in licensing

² State Board of Health participating

³ Bureau of Deaf, State Department of Labor participating

⁴ Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, State Department of Public Instruction, participating

⁶ State Recreation Commission participating

3. Carolina Conference Association of Seventh Day Adventists—1951
4. Church of God, M. A. Tomlison World Overseer*
5. Department of North Carolina, Veterans of Foreign Wars
6. Disabled American Veterans, Department of North Carolina—1951
7. Florence Crittenton Home
8. League of Women Voters of North Carolina—1951
9. National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis—State Office^{2,4}
10. National Society Daughters of American Revolution of North Carolina
11. North Carolina Chapter American War Mothers
12. North Carolina Division American Cancer Society²
13. North Carolina Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy
14. North Carolina Heart Association²
15. Salvation Army—Divisional Office for North Carolina

Local Branch of National

1. Alamance County Girl Scout Council—1951
2. Asheville and Buncombe County Girl Scout Council
3. Brevard Girl Scout Council
4. Cape Fear Area Council Boy Scouts of America
5. Cape Fear Area Girl Scout Council
6. Catawba Valley Area Girl Scout Council
7. Central Carolina Girl Scout Area Council
8. Central North Carolina Council, Boy Scouts of America
9. Chapel Hill Girl Scout Council
10. Cherokee Council, Boy Scouts of America
11. Chiqua—Penn Girl Scouts
12. Cumberland County Girl Scout Council
13. Daniel Boone Council, Boy Scouts of America
14. Durham County Council of Girl Scouts—1951
15. East Carolina Council, Boy Scouts of America
16. General Greene Council, Boy Scouts of America
17. Greenville Girl Scout Council
18. Guilford—Randolph Area Girl Scout Council
19. Hazelwood-Waynesville Girl Scouts
20. Henderson County Girl Scouts
21. High Point Girl Scout Council—1950
22. Kannapolis Girl Scout Council—1950
23. Keyauwee Area Girl Scout Council—1951
24. Kinston Girl Scout Council
25. League of Women Voters of Chapel Hill—1951
26. League of Women Voters of Durham—1951
27. League of Women Voters of Greensboro—1951
28. Mecklenburg County Council, Boy Scouts of America

² State Board of Health participating

⁴ Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, State Department of Public Instruction, participating

* Name changed to Church of God of Prophecy in May 1952.

29. Mecklenburg County Girl Scout Council—1950
30. Morganton Girl Scout Council—1950
31. Occoneechee Council, Boy Scouts of America
32. Old Hickory Council, Boy Scouts of America
33. Piedmont Council, Boy Scouts of America
34. Pioneer Girl Scout Area Council
35. Raleigh Provisional League of Women Voters—1950
36. Roanoke Rapids Girl Scout Council—1951
37. Rocky Mount Girl Scout Council
38. Rowan-Cabarrus Girl Scout Council—1951
39. Surry County Girl Scout Council—1950
40. Travelers' Aid Society of Asheville
41. Travelers' Aid Society of Charlotte
42. Travelers' Aid Society of Fayetteville—1950
43. Travelers' Aid Society of Greensboro—1950
44. Travelers' Aid Society of Raleigh
45. Travelers' Aid Society of Salisbury
46. Travelers' Aid Society of Wilmington
47. Travelers' Aid Society of Winston-Salem—1951
48. Tri City Girl Scout Council
49. Tryon Girl Scouts Committee—1952
50. Tuscarora Council, Boy Scouts of America
51. Uwharrie Council, Boy Scouts of America—1951
52. Vance County Girl Scout Council
53. Wake-Johnston-Wilson Area Girl Scout Council
54. Washington Girl Scout Council
55. Wayne County Girl Scout Council
56. Wilkes County Girl Scout Association
57. Winston-Salem and Forsyth County Girl Scout Council

Regional

1. American Friends Service Committee—Southeastern Regional Office
2. Blue Ridge Assembly—1952
3. Carolina Region National Conference of Christians and Jews
4. Carolinas' United Red Feather Services
5. South Atlantic Conference, Seventh-day Adventists
6. Southeastern Christian Assembly—1951
7. Southern Regional Council

State

1. Asheville-Biltmore College—1950
2. Atlantic Christian College—1951
3. Aycock Memorial Commission—1952
4. Beacon Safety Council—1951
5. Bennett College
6. Bethel Colony of Mercy*
7. Campbell College

* State Board of Health participating

8. Children's Home Society of North Carolina
9. Colored Orphanage of North Carolina
10. Crossnore⁵
11. Dental Foundation of North Carolina²—1951
12. Duke University Development Program
13. Edgar Tufts Memorial Association
14. Eliada Home for Children
15. Elon College—1950
16. Faith Cottage Maternity Home
17. Gardner-Webb College—1950
18. Grace Home²
19. Hebron Colony of Mercy²
20. Highlands Biological Station—1952
21. Human Betterment League of North Carolina²
22. James E. Shepard Memorial Foundation
23. Medical Foundation of North Carolina²
24. Methodist College Foundation of North Carolina
25. North Carolina League for Crippled Children^{2,4}
26. North Carolina State Association for the Blind¹
27. North Carolina Symphony Society
28. North Carolina Tuberculosis Association and Affiliates²
29. Oxford Orphanage
30. Palmer Memorial Institute³—1951
31. Patterson School⁶
32. Pine Forest Rest—1950
33. Pineland College—Edwards Military Institute
34. Presbyterian Junior College for Men
35. Queens College—1950
36. Saint Mary's School and Junior College—1952
37. Stokes County Hospital Fund—1952
38. Sudan Temple Uniformed Units Club
39. Thomas Wolfe Memorial Association—1950
40. Wake Forest College Enlargement Program—1951

In other States

1. Children's Rehabilitation Institute of Cockeysville Maryland ²—1950
2. Seamen's Church Institute of New York

Licenses for Use of Commercial Exhibits and Covering Period of 30 to 90 Days

1. Amvets, North Carolina Department—1951
2. Lions Club of Albemarle¹—1952
3. Lions Club of Asheboro¹—1952

¹ State Commission for the Blind participating in licensing

² State Board of Health participating

⁴ Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, State Department of Public Instruction, participating

⁵ State Department of Public Instruction participating

⁶ State Eugenics Board participating

4. Lions Club of Burlington¹—1952
5. Lions Club of Charlotte¹—1951
6. Lions Club of Concord¹—1952
7. Lions Club of Elizabeth City¹—1952
8. Lions Club of Greensboro¹—1952
9. Lions Club of Greenville¹—1952
10. Lions Club of Henderson¹—1952
11. Lions Club of High Point¹—1952
12. Lions Club of Kinston¹—1952
13. Lions Club of Laurinburg¹—1952
14. Lions Club of Lumberton¹—1952
15. Lions Club of New Bern¹—1952
16. Lions Club of Raleigh¹—1952
17. Lions Club of Reidsville¹—1952
18. Lions Club of Roanoke Rapids¹—1952
19. Lions Club of Rocky Mount¹—1951
20. Lions Club of Salisbury¹—1952
21. Lions Club of Washington¹—1952
22. Lions Club of Wilmington¹—1952
23. Raleigh Post 529, American Legion—1950

License for 30 to 60 days

1. Durham Exchange Club^{2,4}—1950
2. Raleigh Junior Chamber of Commerce—1950 & 1951

In the spring of each year a survey was made of fund-raising methods and plans of the Lone Troop of Girl Scouts operating in the State.

There were approximately 220 Lone Troops reported in 1951 and 142 in 1952.

SPECIAL SITUATIONS INVOLVING THE SOLICITATION LAW

Instances of business firms using methods of solicitations as substitutes for sales or business transactions have decreased. Such business transactions and enterprises come ordinarily under the coverage of the license tax of the State Revenue Act. When these business enterprises, usually non-resident, attempt to secure income through the method of solicitation, the State solicitation law is involved. During the biennium six exhibits attempted to use the solicitation method, with five of them seeking the sponsorship of charitable organizations. The sponsoring plans for only two exhibits could be approved under the law.

¹ State Commission for the Blind participating in licensing

² State Board of Health participating

⁴ Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, State Department of Public Instruction, participating

Employees of magazine subscription companies who solicit subscription sales on the basis of their personal needs and situation as handicapped persons or minors rather than on the basis of value of the magazine to the customer or prospective subscriber are "begging charity" just as does the beggar on the street. Fewer cases of such "sympathy" or "pity appeal" in subscription sales have been reported during the biennium.

In each instance of those types of solicitation reported by citizens and local officials, appropriate action has been taken.

INDIVIDUALS SOLICITING ALMS FOR A LIVELIHOOD

A "List of Transient Solicitors" reported by law enforcement officials to the Central Registry of Solicitors or Beggars is forwarded each month to local officials over the State. These lists are also made available to social agencies which work with transients. The 64th list was forwarded for the month of June 1952.

During the first year of the biennium a total of 38 transient solicitors or beggars were reported to the Central Registry. Twelve of these solicitors were repeaters. An analysis of information available regarding these solicitors shows:

There were 30 white men, 5 white women and 3 Negro men. Of the 38 solicitors, 3 were described as aged; 6 as amputees; 7 as blind; 8 as crippled; 3 as deaf; 2 as ill; 7 as having no handicap; 1 as paralyzed; and 1 as having a speech defect. Three of the group had jail or prison records. Six were receiving assistance from public funds and 5 had rejected such aid.

During the year ending June 30, 1952, 27 transient solicitors were reported to the Central Registry; 3 of them were repeaters. An analysis of information furnished regarding these solicitors shows:

There were 21 white men, 3 white women, 2 Negro men and 1 Negro woman. One solicitor was described as an amputee; 5 as blind; 10 as crippled; 3 as deaf; 7 as having no handicap; and 1 as paralyzed. Three had jail or prison records; 2 received public assistance funds.

Two of the crippled solicitors have been given monthly grants under aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Two of the

solicitors claiming to be blind were found to be imposters, as well as the solicitors having "no handicap."

PUBLICATION

A bulletin to be entitled "Regulation of Fund-Raising" is in process. The demand for the bulletin "Survey of North Carolina Foundations" continues.

NORTH CAROLINA FUND-RAISING INFORMATION COMMITTEE

There was one meeting of the North Carolina Fund-Raising Information Committee during the biennium. The purpose was to consider with the Institute for Research in Social Science at the University of North Carolina and the State Board of Public Welfare possible indices to be used in computing the "Relative Financial Status of North Carolina Counties" and reasonable amounts to be expected from the counties in a state or national fund-raising campaign.

INFORMATION SERVICE

EDWIN S. PRESTON, *Director*

Selective presentation of information about public welfare at both the State and local levels has been the aim of the Information Service.

Through a selection from the varied activities and a full presentation of the underlying purposes as well as the basic facts, a consistent effort has been made to give a balanced view of the public welfare program. The shared responsibility of county personnel in interpretation of the public welfare program of North Carolina has been recognized and encouraged.

These purposes have been implemented through assistance to county departments of public welfare, through cooperation with other State agencies, and through the frequent presentation in the State's newspapers and over the radio of facts in their proper perspective. Grateful acknowledgment is made of the responsible way in which the State's press and radio have presented these facts, keeping faith with the sincerity of purpose of the State Board of Public Welfare.

Through the official publication of the State Board of Public Welfare, *Public Welfare News*, studies and articles of a more permanent value are presented with the purpose of producing an attractive and readable publication accurately representing the professional tone and purpose of the agency's programs. This publication is growing in the contribution it makes to an understanding of the whole public welfare program.

Various studies by staff members have been edited and the emphases of general interest interpreted to the public.

A continuous study is being made by the Information Service of the public's attitudes and reactions to the agency's programs and activities. The results of this continuing study have indicated the particular emphases in interpretation that appeared needed from time to time.

New areas of cooperation and interpretation have been opened up in the increasing number of agencies on both the local and State levels with which public welfare personnel share responsibilities. This has been brought about by the enlarged scope of the service of public welfare in North Carolina.

Interpretation of this function has been given by personal contacts, conferences, talks, and special news articles. Aid to the North Carolina Mental Hygiene Society and other associated agencies in the preparation of material for Mental Health Week and its promotion and the encouragement given in connection with the clothing closet project of the Junior Woman's Clubs are illustrations of this type of assistance. The Information Service aided a number of other agencies and organizations in matters of mutual interest. This included: publicity for the annual session of the North Carolina Conference for Social Service; publicity for the State Personnel Department; the presentation of facts concerning the activities of the Eugenics Board of North Carolina; publicity for the North Carolina chapter of the American Association of Social Workers, for the American Public Welfare Association, and others.

Radio programs were planned and produced for the Regional Conference of the Child Welfare League of America held in Raleigh in May 1952. A series of radio programs have been planned for use by county departments of public welfare in interpreting various phases of the public welfare program in their counties.

Through pictures and newspaper articles selected activities of the State and county public welfare programs have been presented State-wide. The resources of the Information Service in materials, information, and counsel have been made available to individuals, to county and local welfare agencies, and to various other groups.

Plans for the annual exhibit at the State Fair are already underway.

By whatever means the purposes and activities of the agency are presented the objective is to present an accurate and understandable account which will serve helpfully the citizens of the State and their elected representatives.

PERSONNEL AND COUNTY ORGANIZATION

MRS. W. B. AYCOCK, *Supervisor*

The personnel administration of the State Board of Public Welfare has shown marked progress and gains in the following areas of work:

The personnel in the State and county welfare departments increased 51.9 per cent from June 30, 1946 to June 30, 1952. The budgeted positions increased from 794 in June 1946, to 1,144 in 1951-52.

The county compensation plan for professional and clerical workers was revised upward each year of the biennium. As a result of the upward revisions in the professional classes, 296 persons were adjusted to the higher minimums for the two year period. In addition to the above number who were adjusted to the higher minimums, a large number were adjusted to the corresponding steps in the revised ranges and also received one or two step salary increases. A review of the appointments for last year indicated that in 57 counties members of the case work staff were appointed above the minimum of the range.

The county classification plan was revised to give greater promotional opportunities to case workers by establishing two new classes, Case Worker I and Child Welfare Case Worker I. The qualifications were raised to include a Master's Degree in social work, with one year of experience in case work, or nine months of training in an accredited school of social work, with two years of experience. Of the case workers and child welfare case workers reviewed, 113 had completed nine months or more of graduate training in social work and 78 met the qualifications for the higher positions. The qualifications for County Superintendent I were raised to include more graduate training and administrative experience. North Carolina leads the nation in the proportion of its public assistance workers having graduate study in schools of social work, according to the results of a recently announced nation-wide study based on the situation in 1950. The study was made jointly by the Bureau of Public Assistance and the U. S. Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency.

The State compensation plan was revised, effective July 1, 1951, to include the \$15 cost-of-living increase to the minimum and maximum of all ranges in the plan. All permanent full-time

employees of the State Department received this cost-of-living increase of \$180 which had been provided by the General Assembly. Under the State increment plan, 90 mandatory increments and 17 merit increments were granted to members of the State staff during the two year period. Mandatory increments are based on salaries below the middle of the range, and merit increments are based on satisfactory performance. The number of merit increments is limited to two-thirds of the amount of money to cover merit increments for all eligible persons.

The State classification plan was revised to include two new classes, Consultant on Community Services and Senior Personnel Clerk.

As a result of the 1950 census, the following counties were allocated to higher classes on the basis of population, case load, and size of staff: Cumberland and Rowan Counties were allocated to Class I. Franklin, Granville, Henderson, Moore, Orange, and Vance Counties were allocated to Class II.

The leave regulations for county welfare departments have been revised to give more flexibility and greater freedom to county welfare boards in the plan of operation.

Annual service ratings have been held the weeks of June 30, 1951 and June 30, 1952 for all members of the case work and clerical staffs. Greater use has been made of ratings to strengthen supervision and improve the quality of work of the agency. The emphasis has been placed on their value and use as a tool in staff development. Counties have been requested to send suggestions and comments for improving the procedure and content of the material after the rating this year. In developing and revising the material, staff members have shared in each step of the development.

Each year's experience in working in this new area demonstrates the soundness of the plan being developed.

INCREASE AND EXPANSION IN WORK

Demands have been greater on this office than at any period since the agency has been under the Merit System. In evaluating the work during the past two years, the factors which have contributed to the increase in scope and volume are:

The heavy personnel turnover of 23 per cent at the county level and 51 per cent at the State level has necessitated con-

tinuous review of the salary ranges of the county compensation plan, the beginning salary for new appointments, salary adjustments and advancements and the adequacy of staffs.

The increase in the number of budgeted positions and the vacancies resulting from the heavy turnover have necessitated a continuous and active program of recruitment in cooperation with the Merit System Office. The limited number of qualified persons available has made this more difficult and time consuming.

In the work with the field staff, controls have been kept on the current vacancies in their respective territories, and particular attention has been given to the urgency of filling the vacancies before the end of each fiscal year.

The classification survey of the positions in the State Board of Public Welfare, which is being conducted by the State Personnel Department has required considerable time during the past year.

It has been necessary to devote more time to counselling and conferences on personnel questions and problems during this biennium than at any previous time.

There were 4,300 more personnel actions handled during 1951-52 than during the second year of the last biennium. The actions for the last three years are: 1949-50, 5,223; 1950-51, 8,379; 1951-52, 9,523.

The appointment of a Senior Personnel Clerk in June 1951 has made it possible to expand the services of the office to include preparation of studies, special reports, and compilations of material relating to current projects, and review of State and county payrolls to reduce deviations, screening of clerical applicants by interviewing and checking references, and setting up needed controls to improve the flow of work.

INTERPRETATION AND CLARIFICATION OF PERSONNEL POLICIES AND MERIT SYSTEM REGULATIONS

A better understanding of all personnel policies and Merit System regulations and procedures has been effected through regular discussions with the field staff, orientation conferences with State and county staff members, the annual Administrative Conferences with Superintendents of Public Welfare, the conferences with the Merit System Committee of County Super-

intendents of Public Welfare, and the chairman of the North Carolina Association of Case Workers. All new and revised personnel materials have been discussed during these conferences with full opportunity for suggestions, comments, and clarification of questions.

In the regular discussions with field staff, the emphasis has been placed on the importance of interpreting and clarifying all policies, procedures, and regulations during their visits to counties. Improved personnel practices have resulted in county welfare departments.

COOPERATION WITH THE MERIT SYSTEM OFFICE

The Merit System Office has cooperated in the development of new and revised materials, and has given valuable assistance in all phases of the personnel work.

The Merit System Supervisor has been indispensable as a technical consultant. The effectiveness of the relationship with the Merit System Office, and the technical consultation given by the Supervisor, have been largely responsible for the progress and gains made during the two-year period.

The Merit System Supervisor and the Assistant Merit System Supervisor have held regularly scheduled conferences with the State Board of Public Welfare, in addition to the many conferences which have been necessary in working out problem situations.

COUNTY BOARDS OF PUBLIC WELFARE

The Personnel Office has responsibility for determining that county welfare boards in the one hundred counties are appointed and organized in accordance with the law. The procedure and forms for reporting the appointment and organization of the boards are prepared and sent out with the Handbook for county welfare board members, and other material pertinent to the duties of board members is sent to all new appointees. A control is maintained giving the date of appointment, eligibility for reappointment, and date the oath of office was given to the respective board member. A current directory is kept and made available to the State Administrative Staff, Field Staff, and the Merit System Office.

Because of the change in the law in 1945 limiting the years of service on the boards to two consecutive terms, more new members were appointed by the State Board of Public Welfare in April 1951 than at any time since 1937. Since board members have the important responsibility of giving guidance, direction, and interpretation to the public welfare program in their respective counties, special attention was given to the selection of representative, public spirited, and socially minded citizens, who would replace many of the members who had served since the beginning of the public assistance program.

In April 1952 the third member was appointed by the State Board's appointee and the Commissioners' appointee on the one hundred county welfare boards. A kit of materials for board members has been compiled to supplement the Handbook for board members and will be sent to new appointees on the one hundred boards.

DISTRICT WELFARE MEETINGS

The six district meetings were held in October and November of 1950, in the following places: Northeastern District in Tarboro, Southeastern District in Elizabethtown, Southwestern District in Salisbury, Northwestern District in Elkin, Western District in Asheville, and Central District in Warrenton.

An open forum on "Strengthening Public Welfare Administration" was developed at each of the six meetings, with five participants who focused on "The Responsibility of County Commissioners in Strengthening Public Welfare Administration," "The Responsibility of County Welfare Board Members in Strengthening Public Welfare Administration," "The Responsibility of the Merit System in Strengthening Public Welfare Administration," "Improving the Quality of Services to People," and "The Citizen's Responsibility for Strengthening Public Welfare Administration." "Strengthening Public Welfare Administration Through Legislation" was discussed at each meeting by the Commissioner of Public Welfare, and an informal luncheon and business session concluded the meetings.

District officers composed of welfare board members and county commissioners shared in the program planning and carried full responsibility for the local arrangements. The attendance of county officials, members of the General Assembly, and civic leaders was the best in the history of the conferences. The

lay participation in the discussions indicated understanding both of the program and of the legislative objectives. County welfare board members and county commissioners were given full opportunity to discuss and clear questions in connection with the administration of the program.

UNIT OF WORK AMONG NEGROES

J. R. LARKINS, *Consultant*

During the past two years, the activities of the Unit of Work Among Negroes followed the general pattern of previous years. More emphasis, however, was placed upon public relations and assisting local groups to improve conditions than in past years. The interpretation of the public welfare program and research were continued as major areas of activity. The program of the Unit has been largely educational and informational.

INTERPRETATION ACTIVITIES

During the biennium, the Consultant participated in numerous panel discussions, group meetings, and programs with educational, religious, fraternal, and civic groups throughout the State.

Shaw University, Livingstone College, Elizabeth City State Teachers College, Fayetteville State Teachers College, North Carolina College, University of North Carolina, Agricultural and Technical College, and St. Augustine's College were visited by Consultant to lecture, participate in panel or group discussions, and speak at chapel assemblies or on other occasions.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

During the biennium, the services of the Consultant of the Unit of Work Among Negroes have been utilized by numerous departments, agencies, organizations, and groups.

There has been a close working relationship with the personnel in health and education fields. The superintendents of Morrison Training School, the State Training School for Negro Girls, North Carolina Orphanage for Colored Children, and director of Negro activities for the North Carolina Pre-Conditioning Center for the Blind held a number of conferences with Consultant to discuss their respective programs.

The Consultant organized and served as secretary to a voluntary group of Negro leaders representing State agencies, programs, and interests. This group conferred with the Governor to request assistance in the securing of funds to establish an institution for Negro feeble-minded children. The Consultant

also served on the Advisory Board of Correction and Training, Committee on Adult and Juvenile Delinquency of North Carolina Conference of Social Service, and as the Negro representative on the Advisory Committee of the North Carolina Rural Progress Campaign Committee.

PUBLICATIONS AND INFORMATION

The "Study of the Employment of Negroes in Public Welfare of Eleven Southern States, 1936-1949," was completed during this biennium.

"A Study of the Adjustment of Negroes Paroled from Prison in 1946" was initiated and the field work completed. This study is scheduled for early completion within the coming biennium.

There continues to be an increase in the number of requests for information or data concerning social and economic conditions among Negroes.

RECRUITMENT AND EMPLOYMENT OF SOCIAL WORKERS

There is an increased demand for qualified Negro social workers in the public welfare program of North Carolina. One of the major problems has been the paucity of well trained Negro social workers.

OTHER SERVICES

The Consultant was appointed as a delegate to the National Freedom Day Observance, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to represent North Carolina.

It was possible for the Consultant to render numerous services at the request of county superintendents of public welfare. Two high school graduates have been able to continue their education because of the interest of superintendents and the cooperation of the Consultant. One is now enrolled in a nursing school and the other a student at a teachers college.

Numerous requests for help for individuals or groups are received by the Consultant who works with heads of the divisions and services in channeling referrals or providing needed information.

RESEARCH AND STATISTICAL SERVICE*

Emphasis during the biennium in the work of the Research and Statistical Service has been largely on reporting and analyzing statistical data which are received periodically from the 100 county departments of public welfare. Statistical data collected have been expanded to include the new programs of aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and Federal and State participation in vendor payments for hospitalization of recipients of public assistance.

Public Welfare Statistics has been published monthly throughout the biennium, and its scope expanded to include new programs and additional services rendered by the State Board of Public Welfare. Efforts are being made continually to increase its value to county departments of public welfare and to others interested in public welfare statistics through additional reporting series and special analyses of data of particular significance in program development. Approximately 825 copies are distributed monthly.

During the biennium two research publications were issued. Approximately 1,000 copies of each have been distributed. The titles of these publications are:

“Needs of Persons 60 Years of Age and Over and Services Rendered by the Department of Public Welfare in Warren County, North Carolina”

“Needs of Persons 65 Years of Age and Over and Services Rendered by the Department of Public Welfare in Hyde County, North Carolina”

A companion study to the two mentioned above, dealing with the needs of persons 60 years of age and over in Polk County, one of the rural western counties, will soon be released.

Two State-wide studies will also be released in the near future. One of these, a study of nutrition in aid to dependent children families, is a cooperative study with the Nutrition Division of the State Board of Health, which was conducted by the 100 county welfare staffs in November 1949. The other is a study of salaries and working conditions in social work in North Carolina. All persons in professional social work positions in

* Since the position of Director has been filled only intermittently during the biennium, this report was prepared by Editha M. Brannock, Statistician.

public welfare, other public agencies, and private agencies in North Carolina filled schedules for this study during the summer of 1950.

The staff of the Research and Statistical Service has cooperated in two Nation-wide studies during the biennium. One of these was conducted by the Institute for Research in Social Science in Chapel Hill for the American Public Welfare Association. This study was an evaluation of the aid to dependent children program, with cases closed in October 1950 being selected for study because of their longer ADC experience. The other was conducted for the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Federal Security Agency, and was a study of Social and Medical Characteristics of Recipients of Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled. Schedules were filled by 25 county welfare staffs on all persons receiving APTD in those counties in June 1951. A special release of the findings for North Carolina is planned.

A special survey undertaken during the biennium under State auspices was a study of the effect of the property lien law on recipients of old age assistance. More than four-fifths of the counties in the State participated, filling schedules on approximately 1,600 cases, two-thirds of which were terminated at the recipients' requests because they did not wish liens placed on their property. Findings will be released during the fall of 1952.

All members of 10 county welfare staffs kept detailed time study records during the month of May 1952, in order that a revision may be made in time study weights used for cost allocation for administration. At the close of the biennium tabulations are being made in the State office, and results will be available for use with expenditure reports on administration for the quarter July-September 1952.

Statistical service on specialized studies and tabulations continues to be provided to all divisions and services within the State Board of Public Welfare. For instructing county staffs in preparation of statistical reports and records, the Research and Statistical Service relies in general on the field representatives, though county staff members are often given assistance through individual conferences.

ACCOUNTS AND AUDITS

J. A. STEWART, *Auditor*

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE BIENNIUM

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1951	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1952
I. ADMINISTRATION:		
Attending board meetings	\$ 312.00	\$ 240.00
EXECUTIVE OFFICE:		
Salaries and wages	35,321.00	37,023.00
Travel expense	1,723.00	1,949.00
FIELD SERVICE:		
Salaries	42,526.00	42,213.00
Travel expense	15,639.00	14,964.00
PERSONNEL AND COUNTY ORGANIZATION:		
Salaries	8,815.00	11,814.00
Travel expense	65.00	52.00
ACCOUNTS:		
Salaries	36,221.00	39,965.00
Travel expense	395.00	517.00
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS:		
Salaries	16,343.00	16,847.00
Travel expense	73.00	15.00
STAFF DEVELOPMENT:		
Salaries	2,312.00	785.00
Travel expense	—	—
NEGRO WELFARE WORK:		
Salaries	5,400.00	5,784.00
Travel expense	734.00	749.00
II. INSTITUTIONAL AND PROTECTIVE		
SERVICES:		
Salaries	21,438.00	14,211.00
Travel expense	5,554.00	4,620.00
III. PSYCHIATRIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL		
SERVICES:		
Salaries	9,486.00	4,128.00
Psychological services	470.00	235.00
Travel expense	1,148.00	839.00
IV. CHILD WELFARE:		
Salaries	18,930.00	19,686.00
Travel expense	2,423.00	3,325.00

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1951	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1952
V. SUPPLY, SERVICE AND EXPENSE:		
Supplies and materials	2,085.00	2,182.00
Postage, telephone and telegrams..	4,796.00	3,973.00
Printing and binding	1,798.00	1,800.00
Repairs and alterations	214.00	147.00
General expense	599.00	600.00
Equipment	1,148.00	789.00
Total I through V	235,968.00	229,462.00
VI. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION:		
Salaries	39,011.00	45,726.00
Supplies and materials	3,339.00	3,169.00
Postage, telephone and telegrams..	5,091.00	5,577.00
Printing and binding	2,928.00	2,980.00
Travel expense	587.00	693.00
General expense	591.00	598.00
Equipment	788.00	598.00
	52,335.00	59,341.00
VII. EUGENICS BOARD OF NORTH CAROLINA:		
Salaries	6,360.00	6,796.00
Supplies and materials	90.00	85.00
Postage, telephone and telegrams..	100.00	97.00
Travel expense	300.00	298.00
Printing and binding	150.00	45.00
Subscriptions and dues	10.00	9.00
Equipment	1.00	75.00
General expense	133.00	—
	7,144.00	7,405.00
Total requirements	295,447.00	296,208.00
Less: Estimated receipts	100,062.00	106,782.00
From appropriation	195,385.00	189,426.00

SUMMARY BY OBJECTS

Salaries	\$ 242,162.00	\$ 244,978.00
Supplies and materials	5,513.00	5,436.00
Postage, telephone and telegrams.....	9,987.00	9,647.00
Travel expense	28,642.00	28,031.00
Printing and binding	4,876.00	4,824.00
Repairs and alterations	214.00	147.00
General expense	2,115.00	1,683.00
Equipment	1,938.00	1,462.00
	295,447.00	296,208.00

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

97

Fiscal Year Ended Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 1951 June 30, 1952

CARE OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Care of dependent children	52,599.00	46,778.00
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BOARDING HOMES FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM

Boarding homes for the aged and infirm....	—	250.00
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COMMISSION TO STUDY LAWS OF THE STATE RELATING TO DOMESTIC RELATIONS

Travel expense	387.00	—
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COMMISSION TO STUDY PROBLEMS RELATING TO CARE OF THE AGED
AND INTELLECTUALLY OR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Travel expense	188.00	—
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CHILD WELFARE SERVICES—FEDERAL FUNDS

DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE—COUNTY:

Salaries	107,430.00	169,066.00
Travel expense	65.00	—
	107,495.00	169,066.00

DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE—STATE:

Salaries	29,593.00	27,002.00
Supplies and materials	220.00	233.00
Postage, telephone and telegrams	497.00	457.00
Travel expense	8,143.00	4,288.00
Printing and binding	37.00	24.00
Educational leave	27,343.00	38,050.00
Merit examinations	1,309.00	1,954.00
Training and interpretation	23.00	236.00
Repairs and alterations	28.00	29.00
Equipment	803.00	786.00
Stenographic service for case consultants	1,715.00	1,815.00
Travel for advisory committee	154.00	277.00
White House Conference	—	1,852.00
Foster care	—	11,978.00
	69,865.00	88,981.00

DIVISION OF PSYCHIATRIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL
SERVICES:

Salaries	15,925.00	17,707.00
Supplies and materials	364.00	753.00
Postage, telephone and telegrams	186.00	227.00
Travel expense	4,627.00	4,682.00
Printing and binding	—	4.00
Equipment	145.00	773.00
Repairs and alterations	—	11.00
	21,247.00	24,157.00

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1951	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1952
SPECIAL HOMEMAKERS PROJECT:		
Salaries	5,171.00	—
COMMUNITY SERVICES:		
Salaries	—	6,309.00
Supplies and materials	—	33.00
Postage, telephone and telegrams	—	60.00
Travel expense	—	963.00
Equipment	—	280.00
		7,645.00
EMPLOYER'S CONTRIBUTION TO RETIREMENT		
SYSTEM	1,853.00	2,680.00
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	205,631.00	292,529.00
OLD AGE ASSISTANCE		
Total	16,594,916.00	15,271,464.00
Federal	11,942,909.00	10,897,953.00
County	2,000,292.00	1,848,540.00
State	2,651,715.00	2,524,971.00
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN		
Total	8,605,839.00	9,384,835.00
Federal	5,990,190.00	6,844,544.00
County	1,162,296.00	1,107,964.00
State	1,453,353.00	1,432,327.00
AID TO THE PERMANENTLY AND TOTALLY		
DISABLED		
Total	164,554.00	1,338,320.00
Federal	112,647.00	914,702.00
County	25,964.00	212,089.00
State	25,943.00	211,529.00
AID TO COUNTY WELFARE ADMINISTRATION		
Total	2,588,904.00	2,847,917.00
Federal	770,376.00	866,197.00
County	1,518,533.00	1,681,855.00
State	299,995.00	299,865.00
HOSPITALIZATION OF THE MEDICALLY INDIGENT		
Total	—	97,136.00
Federal	—	47,633.00
County	—	21,790.00
State	—	27,713.00

APPENDIX TABLES

TABLE 8. AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES AID
BY TYPE AND COUNTY

Counties	FINANCIAL						
	Total Including Duplications		Old Age Assistance		Aid to Dependent Children		
	Cases	Obligations	Cases	Obligations	Families	Children	Obligation
1. Alamance-----	1,014	\$ 304,254.45	766	\$ 190,443.00	174	475	\$ 91,312
2. Alexander-----	514	143,304.55	418	100,414.00	88	212	41,418
3. Alleghany-----	333	102,274.48	238	62,052.00	69	176	37,069
4. Anson-----	735	214,734.04	603	152,582.00	105	305	55,352
5. Ashe-----	997	299,511.29	721	169,888.50	254	689	126,801
6. Avery-----	538	153,193.76	405	98,806.00	117	318	52,123
7. Beaufort-----	800	231,158.98	658	167,947.00	87	252	46,986
8. Bertie-----	802	241,613.31	602	158,065.00	137	387	68,735
9. Bladen-----	547	149,580.30	383	85,095.00	134	365	54,970
10. Brunswick-----	452	109,545.75	336	71,415.00	84	209	31,772
11. Buncombe-----	3,273	896,892.35	2,182	541,769.00	485	1,351	237,350
12. Burke-----	792	223,532.20	634	151,770.00	101	314	52,286
13. Cabarrus-----	1,087	355,828.86	805	219,606.00	173	483	97,710
14. Caldwell-----	883	294,011.59	607	165,434.00	184	486	107,556
15. Camden-----	212	57,391.90	157	37,729.00	33	75	17,090
16. Carteret-----	635	186,747.59	517	134,473.50	93	251	46,794
17. Caswell-----	409	112,839.66	327	77,741.00	63	162	30,072
18. Catawba-----	787	262,382.05	504	140,361.00	177	438	94,746
19. Chatham-----	485	145,804.25	374	97,856.50	83	222	41,367
20. Cherokee-----	762	233,787.92	579	136,891.00	163	519	92,904
21. Chowan-----	221	72,575.73	177	52,923.00	25	71	11,952
22. Clay-----	379	107,345.97	302	74,580.00	70	173	31,417
23. Cleveland-----	1,200	354,102.45	880	204,289.50	289	758	133,904
24. Columbus-----	889	244,444.35	664	163,903.00	192	504	73,280
25. Craven-----	1,127	397,475.13	867	269,903.00	185	473	109,189
26. Cumberland-----	1,483	552,046.09	1,014	292,585.00	328	978	195,327
27. Currituck-----	284	93,753.80	214	57,508.00	54	116	27,233
28. Dare-----	318	114,526.57	201	66,669.00	78	155	36,938
29. Davidson-----	1,011	331,043.01	787	208,702.00	161	426	100,122
30. Davie-----	329	105,926.52	273	75,469.50	40	108	25,950
31. Duplin-----	858	239,262.12	617	146,847.00	185	543	79,708
32. Durham-----	2,053	675,714.21	1,313	412,227.00	330	964	193,498
33. Edgecombe-----	1,209	337,975.29	905	215,351.00	213	660	91,417
34. Forsyth-----	2,858	1,210,085.18	1,722	606,665.50	623	1,747	461,452
35. Franklin-----	724	187,693.65	564	132,083.00	124	346	50,612
36. Gaston-----	1,903	761,276.09	1,242	411,793.00	430	1,182	267,944
37. Gates-----	246	68,832.29	190	47,858.00	43	102	18,624
38. Graham-----	344	126,489.00	232	73,432.00	93	217	48,552
39. Granville-----	412	128,780.65	326	87,866.00	56	170	30,448
40. Greene-----	284	88,719.45	220	58,501.00	47	126	24,832
41. Guilford-----	2,818	1,083,730.81	1,938	613,929.00	624	1,714	365,053

* Does not include Aid to the Blind.

AND TOTAL ANNUAL OBLIGATIONS FOR ALL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
JULY 1, 1950-JUNE 30, 1951

ASSISTANCE									Non- Financial Service Only Case Load
General Assistance		Medical Care and Hospitalization		Boarding Home Care		All Other*			
Persons	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	Children	Obligations	Persons	Obligations		
30	\$ 5,680.38	36	\$ 12,566.92	8	\$ 4,252.15	—	\$ —	374	
3	180.00	5	1,297.55	—	—	—	—	39	
23	2,433.95	1	261.23	1	300.00	1	158.30	37	
10	1,603.23	12	3,497.51	5	1,699.30	—	—	70	
18	1,735.12	2	544.53	1	217.50	1	324.64	41	
8	730.56	7	1,424.20	—	—	1	110.00	81	
24	3,752.80	29	11,782.68	1	399.00	1	291.50	265	
41	6,977.26	19	6,652.05	1	360.00	2	824.00	68	
7	1,073.25	20	7,646.20	1	211.78	2	584.07	161	
27	3,278.00	5	3,080.75	—	—	—	—	58	
44	29,362.77	398	63,542.17	60	23,180.76	4	1,687.65	372	
26	3,884.71	20	12,056.32	10	3,424.00	1	110.67	124	
65	15,331.19	37	20,917.57	6	2,204.10	1	60.00	291	
56	9,444.99	27	7,412.79	8	3,169.42	1	994.39	237	
18	1,640.00	3	707.27	—	—	1	225.63	14	
14	2,184.73	6	2,007.49	2	698.92	3	588.95	103	
12	2,976.77	5	1,419.89	2	630.00	—	—	185	
58	12,379.87	31	9,448.07	16	5,248.86	1	198.25	261	
18	3,401.95	8	2,585.51	1	440.29	1	153.00	163	
15	2,305.72	4	1,529.70	1	157.50	—	—	20	
10	2,606.18	8	5,048.96	—	—	1	45.59	28	
4	945.00	2	343.97	—	—	1	60.00	30	
6	1,366.76	14	3,630.11	11	10,912.08	—	—	227	
15	814.00	15	5,623.70	2	808.15	1	15.50	183	
41	7,260.39	33	10,960.99	—	—	1	161.75	242	
60	15,700.57	52	37,901.09	26	9,731.93	3	800.50	272	
5	889.00	10	8,088.80	—	—	1	35.00	16	
23	5,360.00	7	3,913.86	2	572.48	7	1,073.23	29	
23	4,473.52	34	14,558.57	5	2,997.92	1	189.00	351	
6	1,157.90	5	1,573.72	5	1,775.40	—	—	32	
39	3,724.28	13	7,598.64	3	1,329.20	1	55.00	91	
170	29,963.24	197	16,606.07	36	20,395.82	7	3,024.08	740	
32	4,248.56	44	22,195.02	14	4,662.06	1	101.15	309	
390	103,149.83	49	5,434.38	70	33,230.76	4	152.21	908	
20	1,369.56	13	3,454.40	—	—	3	174.69	132	
113	23,046.08	101	52,281.74	15	5,725.07	2	486.20	376	
8	844.00	2	543.34	2	882.00	1	80.95	43	
13	2,610.00	1	326.75	4	1,324.00	1	244.25	52	
11	1,627.00	18	8,811.15	—	—	1	28.50	83	
6	1,127.08	10	4,199.37	1	60.00	—	—	99	
106	25,476.76	125	61,131.16	25	18,140.89	—	—	772	

TABLE 8 (CONT.) AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES AID
BY TYPE AND COUNTY

Counties	FINANCIAL						
	Total Including Duplications		Old Age Assistance		Aid to Dependent Children		
	Cases	Obligations	Cases	Obligations	Families	Children	Obligations
42. Halifax-----	838	\$ 243,563.98	622	\$ 142,965.00	126	391	\$ 68,67
43. Harnett-----	1,056	354,099.16	734	200,794.00	239	670	133,06
44. Haywood-----	1,270	416,336.46	982	279,481.00	235	637	118,82
45. Henderson-----	722	191,345.23	585	134,921.00	111	308	53,51
46. Hertford-----	474	138,209.28	366	89,255.00	87	251	42,85
47. Hoke-----	363	100,405.67	282	69,206.00	58	158	24,00
48. Hyde-----	258	75,029.30	195	50,902.00	40	113	22,07
49. Iredell-----	1,097	309,701.07	819	201,863.00	180	446	84,41
50. Jackson-----	969	265,386.16	780	180,954.00	165	485	82,69
51. Johnston-----	1,124	335,392.18	884	225,402.00	159	467	76,23
52. Jones-----	305	82,228.00	230	54,233.00	72	195	27,67
53. Lee-----	391	111,574.30	299	71,625.50	76	216	35,16
54. Lenoir-----	1,151	432,433.34	729	227,389.00	352	951	187,36
55. Lincoln-----	516	170,097.17	406	111,270.00	73	213	47,42
56. Macon-----	464	124,672.72	341	75,569.00	97	299	42,87
57. Madison-----	843	281,760.49	563	152,350.50	251	689	124,20
58. Martin-----	497	173,021.28	367	103,994.00	94	301	54,35
59. McDowell-----	484	158,643.62	387	108,305.00	68	197	41,85
60. Mecklenburg-----	3,582	1,406,140.67	2,105	688,348.00	559	1,610	384,73
61. Mitchell-----	679	227,886.00	519	138,436.00	160	467	89,45
62. Montgomery-----	398	110,190.18	321	75,770.00	49	123	28,31
63. Moore-----	804	272,768.93	591	161,814.00	152	466	85,88
64. Nash-----	1,192	376,492.40	925	247,283.00	209	611	103,12
65. New Hanover-----	1,858	703,478.37	1,211	385,370.00	362	983	213,50
66. Northampton-----	645	172,303.29	491	110,479.00	117	341	51,63
67. Onslow-----	455	127,246.53	319	61,051.50	96	300	39,97
68. Orange-----	522	160,205.63	358	90,923.00	102	284	50,62
69. Pamlico-----	343	91,661.91	262	59,574.00	65	164	29,63
70. Pasquotank-----	357	107,398.59	262	64,806.00	43	124	26,60
71. Pender-----	477	137,132.36	378	92,032.00	85	262	40,21
72. Perquimans-----	279	86,539.76	218	60,295.00	41	109	19,76
73. Person-----	620	212,239.21	476	140,639.00	115	285	64,13
74. Pitt-----	1,489	420,645.03	1,077	261,385.00	258	779	124,67
75. Polk-----	362	127,543.47	263	77,242.50	82	238	44,77
76. Randolph-----	603	158,390.90	471	108,367.50	64	175	31,75
77. Richmond-----	1,052	359,257.81	694	209,127.50	176	505	111,22
78. Robeson-----	1,452	361,270.04	986	197,338.00	351	1,066	133,93
79. Rockingham-----	838	246,304.03	706	173,110.50	97	270	59,75
80. Rowan-----	1,148	409,433.51	811	239,530.00	207	571	129,92
81. Rutherford-----	1,246	449,234.74	929	277,458.00	282	807	163,10

* Does not include Aid to the Blind.

AND TOTAL ANNUAL OBLIGATIONS FOR ALL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
 JULY 1, 1950-JUNE 30, 1951

ASSISTANCE									Non-Financial Service Only Case Load
General Assistance		Medical Care and Hospitalization		Boarding Home Care		All Other*			
Recipients	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	Children	Obligations	Persons	Obligations		
67-70	46 \$ 8,094.01	34	\$ 18,740.27	10	\$ 5,094.70	—	\$ —	201	
65-66	37 5,320.15	42	12,900.81	3	1,909.88	1	109.32	29	
62-63	18 2,151.50	31	14,203.96	3	1,445.00	—	230.00	138	
61-62	26 2,913.23	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	
60-61	15 2,708.12	5	3,335.66	—	—	1	56.50	209	
59-60	3 1,000.26	20	6,191.41	—	—	—	—	107	
57-58	21 1,981.20	1	66.10	—	—	1	5.00	16	
41-42	49 6,334.66	31	10,051.40	17	6,940.01	1	97.00	404	
33-34	23 1,368.16	—	—	1	371.00	—	—	86	
32-33	30 3,294.57	42	27,583.37	9	2,876.24	—	—	285	
27-28	3 321.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	
16-17	7 832.50	9	3,951.30	—	—	—	—	107	
15-16	36 8,599.50	30	7,595.98	3	1,384.11	1	100.75	242	
14-15	23 5,796.22	11	4,524.95	2	960.00	1	120.00	122	
57-58	17 4,788.19	6	1,073.53	1	95.00	2	269.00	42	
56-57	13 2,446.44	12	1,555.55	3	1,050.00	1	150.00	17	
55-56	13 2,948.86	22	11,605.17	—	—	1	115.25	129	
54-55	10 1,690.13	13	4,024.72	4	2,217.80	2	549.97	55	
53-54	384 120,374.26	398	157,360.91	126	52,069.92	10	3,252.58	1,104	
52-53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	
41-42	14 2,578.53	7	2,283.25	2	827.14	5	416.26	227	
38-39	33 7,869.41	19	13,604.74	8	3,276.10	1	315.18	233	
2-3	25 4,034.63	31	21,479.04	1	375.73	1	198.00	272	
159	24,782.78	105	74,101.44	20	5,710.65	1	10.00	352	
3-4	8 1,231.92	26	8,056.37	2	793.00	1	110.00	129	
7-8	15 3,324.80	22	22,044.59	2	469.89	1	377.75	153	
2-3	25 4,453.57	30	8,479.12	6	5,654.94	1	75.00	233	
23-24	14 2,073.00	1	269.41	—	—	1	112.50	103	
21-22	31 4,917.78	19	10,206.82	1	830.12	1	28.87	108	
13-14	—	12	4,539.81	—	—	2	348.55	30	
9-10	7 1,320.00	11	4,688.76	1	427.00	1	40.00	16	
8-9	13 1,616.30	15	5,846.91	—	—	1	7.00	42	
7-8	55 5,495.86	98	29,036.57	—	—	1	54.60	255	
6-7	5 930.00	10	4,237.72	1	56.25	1	300.00	110	
28-29	28 3,707.34	19	7,759.03	20	6,686.93	1	113.60	59	
27-28	98 15,276.64	78	21,355.58	5	1,776.59	1	492.50	186	
26-27	64 11,886.30	46	16,042.94	4	1,826.30	1	245.50	176	
25-26	15 1,954.44	17	10,499.50	2	824.04	1	162.55	209	
24-25	70 14,372.73	41	18,802.64	14	6,427.88	5	377.76	322	
23-24	7 1,277.46	19	4,744.06	7	2,444.83	2	204.39	58	

TABLE 8 (CONT.) AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES AID
By TYPE AND COUNTY

Counties	FINANCIAL						
	Total Including Duplications		Old Age Assistance		Aid to Dependent Children		
	Cases	Obligations	Cases	Obligations	Families	Children	Obligation
82. Sampson-----	1,008	\$ 327,946.14	739	\$ 202,986.00	207	614	\$ 107,751
83. Scotland-----	605	167,399.76	355	89,368.00	114	325	48,806
84. Stanly-----	461	118,084.44	392	89,196.50	43	129	22,856
85. Stokes-----	446	134,315.75	341	88,853.00	81	203	38,618
86. Surry-----	1,221	350,777.66	1,000	255,197.50	170	460	85,240
87. Swain-----	592	181,607.87	439	111,704.00	135	380	67,059
88. Transylvania---	306	71,253.70	250	52,702.00	44	127	17,385
89. Tyrrell-----	251	75,394.37	188	52,257.00	41	122	18,291
90. Union-----	487	146,805.98	383	103,677.50	41	118	27,749
91. Vance-----	508	164,035.51	389	107,847.50	90	230	46,626
92. Wake-----	2,570	793,833.78	1,746	465,412.00	606	1,679	285,304
93. Warren-----	483	139,071.19	384	96,383.50	67	202	33,183
94. Washington---	277	69,317.14	234	52,006.00	31	91	14,505
95. Watauga-----	531	167,871.70	400	108,193.00	107	287	55,951
96. Wayne-----	1,335	399,100.32	990	244,600.00	236	699	120,152
97. Wilkes-----	1,976	543,796.08	1,320	297,971.00	497	1,351	222,444
98. Wilson-----	1,237	371,915.93	945	257,774.00	187	513	86,508
99. Yadkin-----	497	161,588.46	374	103,431.00	97	250	54,200
100. Yancey-----	573	137,690.63	471	102,386.00	85	204	33,192
Total-----	85,594	\$27,209,656.82	61,748	\$16,516,227.00	16,028	44,733	\$ 8,481,710

* Does not include Aid to the Blind.

NOTE: The first payments under the Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled program were made in March 1951. At the end of June there were 98 counties participating in the program with 2,226 cases receiving \$59,755.00, an average payment of \$26. per case.

TOTAL ANNUAL OBLIGATIONS FOR ALL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
 Y 1, 1950-JUNE 30, 1951

ASSISTANCE								Non-Financial Service Only Case Load
General Assistance		Medical Care and Hospitalization		Boarding Home Care		All Other*		
nts	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	Children	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	
33	\$ 1,797.29	27	\$ 14,725.79	1	\$ 610.00	1	\$ 76.06	256
53	6,850.34	79	20,987.92	3	1,198.50	1	189.00	285
17	3,088.47	8	2,870.82	—	—	1	72.65	290
10	1,398.56	11	4,485.73	3	960.46	—	—	52
20	2,631.72	27	6,602.35	3	816.00	1	290.09	55
12	1,504.60	4	1,169.20	1	59.00	1	112.07	60
7	738.33	4	358.37	1	70.00	—	—	20
15	3,599.01	6	1,197.36	—	—	1	50.00	19
28	6,086.48	32	8,653.00	2	580.00	1	60.00	162
10	1,550.08	13	5,719.28	5	2,146.80	1	145.85	307
68	26,278.19	22	4,877.13	28	11,962.46	—	—	169
13	2,805.35	17	6,014.34	1	660.00	1	25.00	156
8	1,578.56	3	1,195.08	—	—	1	32.50	70
21	2,528.00	2	997.85	—	—	1	201.85	14
42	5,255.06	65	28,992.82	1	64.44	1	36.00	387
75	7,454.44	60	9,591.63	18	5,661.03	6	673.98	107
48	5,393.37	55	21,907.56	1	8.00	1	325.00	133
19	2,061.47	6	1,745.99	—	—	1	150.00	97
11	1,045.00	5	820.65	—	—	1	246.48	52
88	\$ 727,827.73	3,207	\$1,160,362.45	691	\$ 298,759.08	132	\$ 24,770.56	17,312

TABLE 9. AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES AID
BY TYPE AND COUNTY

Counties	FINANCIAL						
	Total Including Duplications		Old Age Assistance		Aid to Dependent Children		
	Cases	Obligations	Cases	Obligations	Families	Children	Obligations
1. Alamance-----	985	\$ 316,149.54	694	\$ 181,761.00	179	510	\$ 97,031.00
2. Alexander-----	445	136,381.10	332	85,645.00	97	232	47,021.00
3. Alleghany-----	298	100,956.32	198	54,245.00	68	180	41,011.00
4. Anson-----	695	203,552.46	537	136,507.00	113	322	55,011.00
5. Ashe-----	889	294,240.07	552	132,490.00	283	749	148,621.00
6. Avery-----	476	148,503.82	319	84,436.00	126	328	56,291.00
7. Beaufort-----	768	227,713.16	598	159,176.00	85	251	42,185.00
8. Bertie-----	780	261,832.77	526	146,615.00	158	432	83,208.00
9. Bladen-----	534	154,766.81	337	76,870.00	157	429	65,136.00
10. Brunswick-----	423	116,117.12	298	69,102.00	74	178	30,390.00
11. Buncombe-----	3,074	922,080.23	1,911	514,325.00	478	1,346	254,777.00
12. Burke-----	726	229,440.09	521	133,783.00	109	329	63,791.00
13. Cabarrus-----	1,050	385,012.57	709	209,559.00	194	518	120,511.00
14. Caldwell-----	794	283,460.40	493	133,446.00	187	496	119,661.00
15. Camden-----	196	53,742.52	136	31,649.00	34	77	18,544.00
16. Carteret-----	549	178,476.16	406	112,755.00	99	269	53,120.00
17. Caswell-----	405	119,976.09	302	77,366.00	75	195	36,096.00
18. Catawba-----	749	270,370.08	411	122,501.00	182	464	98,997.00
19. Chatham-----	438	147,172.28	316	89,618.00	82	228	44,822.00
20. Cherokee-----	677	220,529.05	476	117,595.00	161	520	93,009.00
21. Chowan-----	195	62,563.99	159	48,318.50	18	48	7,643.00
22. Clay-----	347	110,323.04	254	66,906.00	80	215	39,792.00
23. Cleveland-----	1,178	429,958.24	808	234,324.00	310	806	170,789.00
24. Columbus-----	871	256,948.69	604	152,190.00	201	528	84,615.00
25. Craven-----	1,057	408,663.05	751	246,810.00	200	535	126,615.00
26. Cumberland-----	1,421	569,341.02	900	272,995.00	327	990	210,505.00
27. Currituck-----	288	99,755.59	208	58,652.00	54	108	28,439.00
28. Dare-----	232	90,442.22	116	40,273.00	70	145	36,408.00
29. Davidson-----	958	349,246.84	674	198,584.50	175	460	109,978.00
30. Davie-----	275	93,344.35	213	61,776.00	37	103	24,970.00
31. Duplin-----	818	231,208.35	560	135,040.00	167	498	70,418.00
32. Durham-----	2,181	785,166.79	1,277	429,974.00	369	1,074	236,508.00
33. Edgecombe-----	1,158	348,090.86	801	195,466.00	220	688	96,771.00
34. Forsyth-----	2,729	1,293,871.34	1,478	554,416.00	721	2,059	550,773.00
35. Franklin-----	721	197,640.71	522	125,465.00	139	377	57,242.00
36. Gaston-----	1,865	832,947.31	1,061	370,567.00	502	1,362	343,703.00
37. Gates-----	240	74,810.94	176	47,785.00	41	107	19,972.00
38. Graham-----	306	108,718.68	188	56,721.00	87	196	43,378.00
39. Granville-----	406	129,603.87	302	82,056.00	61	163	33,551.00
40. Greene-----	281	87,415.56	210	55,081.00	47	134	25,325.00
41. Guilford-----	2,818	1,210,305.41	1,697	561,840.00	688	1,822	431,607.00

* Does not include Aid to the Blind.

D TOTAL ANNUAL OBLIGATIONS FOR ALL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
 JULY 1, 1951-JUNE 30, 1952

ASSISTANCE										Non-Financial Service Only Case Load
Persons to the Permanently Totally Disabled	General Assistance		Medical Care and Hospitalization		Boarding Home Care		All Other*			
	Obligations	Recipients	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	Children	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	
40	\$ 12,711.00	24	\$ 4,376.72	35	\$ 14,275.44	13	\$ 5,990.38	....	\$ ....	380
9	2,574.00	1	30.00	6	1,105.10	....	....	....	....	36
12	3,241.00	17	1,855.06	1	249.26	1	300.00	1	50.00	33
32	8,117.00	2	436.97	8	2,689.49	2	752.00	1	40.00	114
34	10,073.00	14	1,833.30	5	1,056.77	1	165.00	....	....	29
20	5,771.00	3	434.69	7	1,393.13	....	....	1	175.00	78
52	13,846.00	5	665.30	26	11,098.36	1	542.50	1	200.00	222
57	19,218.00	13	2,722.59	23	9,309.18	2	500.00	1	260.00	59
25	7,068.00	3	416.27	10	4,963.34	1	238.20	1	75.00	146
38	11,591.00	3	356.00	8	4,358.12	1	40.00	1	280.00	49
41	51,281.00	74	16,980.05	402	55,545.36	66	28,344.61	2	827.21	278
56	17,166.00	10	1,663.89	19	9,069.87	10	3,684.33	1	282.00	109
51	19,635.00	40	8,739.75	50	24,427.25	5	1,940.57	1	200.00	273
35	11,274.00	38	8,091.78	32	8,274.32	8	2,465.86	1	247.24	184
1	175.00	20	2,153.19	3	934.69	1	211.89	1	74.75	8
28	8,950.00	5	604.98	9	2,749.93	1	201.25	1	95.00	108
8	2,889.00	11	1,429.02	8	2,015.57	1	180.50	....	....	198
52	19,816.00	43	9,001.95	36	10,748.53	24	9,011.10	1	294.50	240
31	9,907.00	1	236.64	5	1,818.96	2	677.22	1	92.46	159
32	8,449.00	2	188.31	4	1,075.24	1	110.00	1	102.50	15
5	1,517.00	4	723.02	8	4,240.47	....	....	1	122.00	25
10	3,230.00	2	252.00	1	143.04	....	....	....	....	52
23	9,565.00	8	1,740.11	20	6,556.01	8	6,434.17	1	549.95	195
32	10,513.00	5	351.37	26	8,040.77	2	1,103.55	1	135.00	105
40	15,505.00	32	4,913.03	33	14,737.52	....	....	1	82.50	267
59	25,737.00	33	7,356.20	61	42,836.95	30	9,788.37	1	122.50	273
17	6,534.00	....	....	7	5,686.49	1	204.10	1	240.00	23
23	6,146.00	8	1,832.49	9	3,773.30	5	1,949.17	1	60.26	27
49	16,973.00	19	5,871.53	31	13,039.96	9	4,589.85	1	210.00	542
4	1,075.00	6	1,540.46	9	2,081.03	5	1,801.86	1	100.00	14
54	13,549.00	17	1,909.39	16	8,861.31	3	1,398.65	1	32.00	155
66	61,600.00	102	19,727.95	229	18,393.52	36	18,837.68	2	125.64	913
50	17,525.00	21	2,861.25	42	30,424.19	14	5,043.42	....	....	557
92	68,949.00	229	80,429.35	33	3,674.42	71	35,460.96	5	168.61	913
36	10,001.00	5	322.11	18	3,997.25	1	613.35	....	....	57
28	44,340.00	65	23,177.08	96	45,665.98	12	5,224.25	1	270.00	405
16	4,451.00	2	376.92	1	891.07	3	1,195.00	1	139.95	69
20	6,255.00	7	999.50	1	234.43	2	600.00	1	530.75	118
14	4,310.00	6	891.30	22	8,785.57	1	10.00	....	....	164
13	3,848.00	1	89.02	8	2,580.74	2	491.80	....	....	137
61	63,728.00	87	22,585.55	155	108,741.29	30	21,803.57	....	....	811

TABLE 9 (CONT.) AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES AID
BY TYPE AND COUNTY

Counties	FINANCIAL						
	Total Including Duplications		Old Age Assistance		Aid to Dependent Children		
	Cases	Obligations	Cases	Obligations	Families	Children	Obligations
42. Halifax-----	879	\$ 275,619.60	625	\$ 153,131.00	135	438	\$ 78,558.00
43. Harnett-----	978	357,395.79	661	193,952.00	222	640	132,260.00
44. Haywood-----	1,147	394,580.94	836	245,169.00	229	627	123,360.00
45. Henderson-----	629	179,597.45	482	116,057.00	109	312	55,400.00
46. Hertford-----	508	152,570.67	357	92,435.00	95	274	44,030.00
47. Hoke-----	310	89,888.78	239	59,912.00	43	115	18,620.00
48. Hyde-----	228	75,418.30	164	45,173.00	38	107	23,220.00
49. Iredell-----	1,041	337,853.94	659	181,016.00	216	568	110,940.00
50. Jackson-----	861	254,249.11	633	152,958.00	178	510	89,540.00
51. Johnston-----	1,141	345,606.02	854	214,785.00	173	511	84,990.00
52. Jones-----	294	83,608.00	207	51,618.00	72	184	27,680.00
53. Lee-----	366	105,921.07	249	61,006.00	79	223	33,980.00
54. Lenoir-----	1,216	454,950.72	676	195,241.00	396	1,037	209,570.00
55. Lincoln-----	513	182,685.68	376	109,670.00	79	222	52,870.00
56. Macon-----	425	130,621.37	291	75,143.00	98	294	45,930.00
57. Madison-----	804	299,563.84	464	131,913.00	289	766	150,540.00
58. Martin-----	466	158,728.71	333	93,786.00	80	251	47,110.00
59. McDowell-----	408	146,535.80	297	89,148.00	68	193	43,450.00
60. Mecklenburg-----	3,530	1,551,720.39	1,941	689,810.00	607	1,716	444,870.00
61. Mitchell-----	599	230,495.00	395	114,428.00	173	500	104,550.00
62. Montgomery-----	350	100,087.48	276	67,472.00	46	119	24,870.00
63. Moore-----	662	222,624.80	449	116,100.00	135	417	73,820.00
64. Nash-----	1,177	383,060.23	902	247,792.00	185	529	94,110.00
65. New Hanover-----	1,952	694,220.06	1,064	370,269.00	350	914	200,190.00
66. Northampton-----	627	173,160.28	457	103,634.00	123	368	54,290.00
67. Onslow-----	414	143,085.96	264	60,920.00	92	283	47,160.00
68. Orange-----	493	168,026.14	310	81,570.00	109	310	60,250.00
69. Pamlico-----	314	99,237.98	219	58,608.00	64	159	32,600.00
70. Pasquotank-----	340	112,002.89	235	61,318.00	44	123	25,900.00
71. Pender-----	464	131,971.59	323	79,049.00	85	250	39,775.00
72. Perquimans-----	266	80,151.76	197	50,648.00	39	110	20,190.00
73. Person-----	626	222,529.62	452	136,454.00	129	327	73,310.00
74. Pitt-----	1,352	407,747.80	945	241,084.00	226	702	112,830.00
75. Polk-----	319	121,045.08	224	69,344.50	80	246	47,920.00
76. Randolph-----	563	157,755.10	419	98,926.00	79	213	38,680.00
77. Richmond-----	1,052	389,326.64	601	182,783.50	197	572	134,680.00
78. Robeson-----	1,357	381,532.83	899	208,880.00	331	1,024	134,380.00
79. Rockingham-----	817	265,268.90	633	161,132.00	115	318	77,340.00
80. Rowan-----	1,084	416,632.85	664	205,171.50	227	619	146,680.00
81. Rutherford-----	1,240	482,956.10	776	274,064.00	299	842	190,570.00

* Does not include Aid to the Blind.

DED TOTAL ANNUAL OBLIGATIONS FOR ALL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
 JULY 1, 1951-JUNE 30, 1952

ASSISTANCE										Non-Financial Service Only Case Load
to the Permanently Totally Disabled		General Assistance		Medical Care and Hospitalization		Boarding Home Care		All Other*		
Persons	Obligations	Recipients	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	Children	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	
23	\$ 8,094.00	40	\$ 7,514.34	42	\$ 22,332.68	13	\$ 5,949.48	1	\$ 39.10	244
23	7,645.00	21	3,196.92	43	16,188.51	8	4,149.36	....	....	31
69	19,601.00	....	....	8	4,615.21	4	1,728.73	1	100.00	167
17	5,773.00	21	2,365.45	....	....	....	....	....	....	28
46	12,211.00	2	405.40	8	3,486.27	....	....	....	....	242
12	4,203.00	....	....	16	7,151.78	....	....	....	....	198
16	4,604.00	8	1,927.93	1	445.37	1	42.00	....	....	16
64	20,165.00	43	6,043.17	33	9,383.25	25	10,203.52	1	100.00	266
39	9,842.00	7	446.11	3	1,279.00	1	184.00	....	....	94
57	15,206.00	6	659.79	42	26,544.39	8	3,394.84	1	24.00	197
14	4,127.00	1	180.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	48
23	5,669.00	4	550.48	10	4,561.84	1	147.75	....	....	118
81	31,365.00	29	10,189.77	31	8,122.00	2	293.95	1	165.00	219
25	8,533.00	18	4,939.59	13	5,765.41	1	759.68	1	147.00	154
24	6,894.00	4	1,226.00	7	1,254.86	....	....	1	166.51	51
43	15,096.00	2	301.69	4	757.15	1	643.00	1	306.00	10
27	7,346.00	5	1,061.18	19	9,071.78	1	328.25	1	22.50	110
14	4,472.00	5	765.65	16	4,724.15	7	3,821.00	1	150.00	80
11	46,932.00	346	128,512.58	392	179,624.62	130	60,947.19	3	1,017.00	1,144
31	11,517.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
11	3,506.00	9	1,996.40	6	1,711.02	1	462.14	1	62.92	247
42	14,853.00	7	1,190.49	21	13,618.89	7	3,020.70	1	16.72	184
55	16,806.00	6	1,396.74	27	22,233.72	2	716.77	....	....	238
92	32,944.00	119	21,888.96	302	60,959.76	24	7,845.34	1	117.00	382
13	4,027.00	6	840.48	25	9,548.80	2	660.00	1	155.00	106
24	6,470.00	4	1,033.26	24	24,851.50	5	1,865.87	1	783.33	223
26	8,974.00	14	2,058.23	28	9,722.01	5	5,292.90	1	150.00	231
27	7,112.00	1	60.00	2	831.98	....	....	1	23.00	52
14	4,630.00	23	3,822.03	22	15,773.09	1	517.66	1	33.11	188
32	7,064.00	9	1,388.22	13	4,404.37	1	40.00	1	251.00	47
17	5,628.00	1	208.95	11	2,924.65	1	546.16	....	....	12
19	5,836.00	10	1,689.61	15	5,228.01	....	....	1	10.00	46
83	21,438.00	21	1,860.72	75	30,199.08	1	305.00	1	25.00	324
9	2,684.00	1	268.00	4	746.58	....	....	1	75.00	84
9	1,834.00	18	2,604.11	21	9,733.35	17	5,971.64	....	....	116
77	27,771.00	78	14,989.31	96	27,493.51	2	807.32	1	800.00	236
77	22,150.00	2	360.00	39	13,054.43	8	2,625.40	1	75.00	190
35	10,815.00	5	767.68	24	13,385.07	4	1,796.35	1	32.80	260
81	27,526.00	36	7,570.31	61	20,199.92	14	8,591.82	1	886.30	279
21	9,057.00	10	1,724.14	26	4,607.57	7	2,892.39	1	40.00	82

TABLE 9 (CONT.) AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES AIDED
BY TYPE AND COUNTIES

Counties	FINANCIAL						
	Total Including Duplications		Old Age Assistance		Aid to Dependent Children		
	Cases	Obligations	Cases	Obligations	Families	Children	Obligations
82. Sampson-----	941	\$ 324,231.32	658	\$ 183,090.00	208	622	\$ 114,536.00
83. Scotland-----	552	167,527.42	306	76,918.00	111	315	49,743.00
84. Stanly-----	418	108,488.11	341	76,913.00	41	123	21,928.00
85. Stokes-----	431	140,276.30	325	89,694.00	74	190	40,614.00
86. Surry-----	1,143	364,222.58	878	240,915.00	192	512	101,609.00
87. Swain-----	486	162,633.56	321	87,577.00	130	378	66,469.00
88. Transylvania---	232	58,412.73	183	39,346.00	40	108	16,860.00
89. Tyrrell-----	225	75,117.04	153	45,973.00	41	122	20,619.00
90. Union-----	477	150,443.89	377	106,560.00	41	123	28,571.00
91. Vance-----	477	159,282.15	339	94,763.00	87	221	48,931.00
92. Wake-----	2,589	881,519.16	1,647	455,247.50	655	1,806	337,031.00
93. Warren-----	430	134,221.00	319	83,079.00	70	212	35,320.00
94. Washington----	243	67,524.67	197	48,015.00	25	73	12,831.00
95. Watauga-----	500	173,102.46	335	92,767.00	124	337	71,258.00
96. Wayne-----	1,402	435,437.46	998	261,211.00	239	725	127,184.00
97. Wilkes-----	1,936	600,681.10	1,088	282,261.00	643	1,449	276,233.00
98. Wilson-----	1,206	384,079.98	891	254,627.00	182	490	91,274.00
99. Yadkin-----	443	161,107.94	303	93,748.00	97	246	55,696.00
100. Yancey-----	526	135,422.02	411	94,699.00	89	209	34,605.00
Total-----	81,765	\$28,184,605.65	54,249	\$15,313,658.00	16,878	46,667	\$ 9,420,747.20

* Does not include Aid to the Blind.

TOTAL ANNUAL OBLIGATIONS FOR ALL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

JULY 1, 1951-JUNE 30, 1952

ASSISTANCE										Non-Financial Service Only Case Load
the Permanently totally Disabled	General Assistance		Medical Care and Hospitalization		Boarding Home Care		All Other*			
	Obligations	Recipients	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	Children	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	
\$ 11,888.00	14	\$ 1,039.56	20	\$ 13,535.89	1	\$ 119.80	1	\$ 22.07	307	
15,474.00	19	2,661.34	55	21,883.10	2	701.98	1	146.00	287	
3,854.00	8	1,671.35	10	4,121.76	....	....	....	....	409	
3,122.00	8	1,176.94	9	4,303.36	4	1,366.00	....	....	70	
10,332.00	9	1,465.94	30	8,108.30	4	1,391.60	1	400.74	53	
6,631.00	6	977.00	1	421.26	1	329.00	1	229.30	37	
1,145.00	4	318.25	2	503.48	1	240.00	....	....	17	
4,743.00	9	2,044.67	7	1,637.37	....	....	1	100.00	27	
3,887.00	22	4,057.71	20	6,822.18	2	501.00	1	45.00	193	
7,891.00	9	1,336.26	14	5,570.04	2	790.85	....	....	333	
55,589.00	81	14,581.66	21	3,887.11	32	15,182.89	....	....	113	
5,706.00	6	700.86	14	8,600.14	1	700.00	1	115.00	199	
4,453.00	3	489.53	4	1,609.84	....	....	1	126.30	84	
7,076.00	13	1,512.38	2	339.08	....	....	1	150.00	26	
19,757.00	21	2,545.40	73	24,182.54	2	557.52	....	....	440	
25,031.00	45	4,168.08	60	7,783.82	16	4,745.91	1	458.29	86	
11,674.00	19	2,694.03	63	23,175.45	1	295.50	1	340.00	149	
9,611.00	7	534.25	4	1,518.69	....	....	....	....	60	
3,235.00	6	555.56	5	720.96	1	1,380.00	1	226.50	45	
\$1,340,622.00	2,239	\$522,700.55	3,467	\$1,235,803.17	751	\$336,757.42	79	\$14,317.31	18,419	



STAFF OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

November 1, 1952

Adams, Mrs. Frances B., division of public assistance
Aleshire, Ruth, child welfare consultant, division of child welfare
Armstrong, Mrs. Helen P., supervisor of standards and procedures, division of public assistance
Atkins, Dorie, personnel and county organization
Austin, Mrs. Jeanie G., public welfare field representative
Aycock, Mrs. W. B., supervisor of personnel and county organization
Bell, Victoria, public welfare field representative
Bernard, Kathleen, division of institutional and protective services
Blake, Mrs. Louise L., child welfare institutions supervisor, division of child welfare
Bradshaw, Mrs. Mary W., research and statistical service
Brannock, Mrs. Editha M., statistician, research and statistical service
Brooks, Mrs. George H., Jr., public assistance case analyst, division of public assistance
Brown, Roy Eugene, assistant to commissioner and director of division of public assistance
Browne, D. G., senior auditor, accounts and audits
Buffaloe, Mrs. Halolee, main file room
Bullock, Mrs. Kathleen, principal file clerk
Coates, Rowan, fund raising projects
Couch, Mrs. Martha, main file room
Creech, Christine, main file room
Daniel, Mrs. Joan, division of child welfare
Dark, Fannie S., accounts and audits
Dorsett, Harry K., clinical psychologist, division of psychiatric and psychological services
Early, Thomas A., inspector of correctional institutions, division of institutional and protective services
Farmer, Fannie Memory, administrative assistant
Farmer, Mrs. Mary Helen, administrative office
Ferrell, Mrs. Patricia B., main file room
Flythe, Iris, public welfare field representative

- Gardner, Mrs. Grace B., accounts and audits
Gerock, Mrs. Geraldine, division of psychiatric and psychological services
Giles, Mrs. Sara Margaret, assistant supervisor of child welfare institutions, division of child welfare
Gonzalez, Mrs. Vivian, division of public assistance
Grier, T. L., public welfare field representative
Hall, Mrs. Peggy M., mailing and supplies
Hamaker, Mrs. Margaret, division of public assistance
Harper, Mrs. Susie F., accounts and audits
Himes, Mrs. Alice J., research and statistical service
Hodges, Charlotte, public welfare field representative
Hodges, Claire, division of institutional and protective services
Hooks, Mrs. Mozelle M., administrative office
Hughey, Clyde O. P., accounts and audits
Jeffers, Frances, assistant supervisor of services to the aged, division of institutional and protective services
Jeffreys, Mrs. Lorraine, accounts and audits
Jones, Nancy, public welfare field representative
LaFerire, Mrs. Jacqueline, accounts and audits
Larkins, John R., consultant on Negro work
Lee, Mrs. Mary J., division of child welfare
Little, Alice, division of public assistance
Martin, Mrs. Fern, accounts and audits
McAndrew, Dr. Helton, clinical psychologist, division of psychiatric and psychological services
McRackan, Ada, director of field service
McSwain, Mrs. Jeannette, division of child welfare
Minshew, Emma Jean, division of psychiatric and psychological services
Mitchell, Lily E., supervisor of fund raising projects
Mitchiner, Mrs. Myra, child welfare services supervisor, division of child welfare
Mugge, Robert H., director of research and statistical service
Munns, Douglas, field auditor, accounts and audits
Olive, Mrs. Leola, accounts and audits
Park, Dr. Dorothy G., clinical psychologist and acting director of division of psychiatric and psychological services
Parker, Elsie, director of division of child welfare
Partridge, Ruth, mailing and supplies
Patterson, William, messenger, mailing and supplies
Peebles, Mrs. Doris, accounts and audits

- Pemberton, Mrs. Annie M., services to the aged supervisor, division of institutional and protective services
- Phillips, Mrs. Rose, main file room
- Porter, E. C., accounts and audits
- Preston, Dr. Edwin S., public information officer and director of information service
- Reagan, Margaret, community services
- Riley, Mrs. Sarah, field service
- Roberts, Mary Frances, child welfare adoptions supervisor, division of child welfare
- Runnion, Margaret, division of public assistance
- Russell, Mrs. Idonna, public welfare field representative
- Saunders, Mrs. Helen J., main file room
- Seagroves, George, accounts and audits
- Sedberry, Lemuel, accounts and audits
- Smith, Mrs. Annie Lee, division of child welfare
- Smith, Mrs. Helen, accounts and audits
- Stanland, Marion, clinical psychologist, division of psychiatric and psychological services
- Stephenson, Nelson W., consultant on community services
- Stewart, J. A., chief auditor, accounts and audits
- Stone, Meroe, main file room
- Swann, Mrs. Grace, senior personnel clerk, personnel and county organization
- Thompson, Drury, staff attorney and director of division of institutional and protective services
- Thompson, Dr. Nelson, medical consultant, division of public assistance
- Tucker, Mrs. Dorothea, public welfare field representative
- Tyler, Ina T., public welfare field representative
- Upchurch, Mrs. Frances, division of public assistance
- Vaden, Mrs. Judith, personnel and county organization
- White, Adams B., research and statistical service
- Williams, Mrs. Bessie, division of child welfare
- Williams, Mrs. Doris, service on Negro work
- Wilson, Mrs. Margaret, public welfare field representative
- Winston, Dr. Ellen, commissioner
- Woodall, Mrs. Ethel B., public assistance case analyst, division of public assistance
- Wooten, Daisie, division of child welfare
- Yarborough, Mrs. Mary, research and statistical service



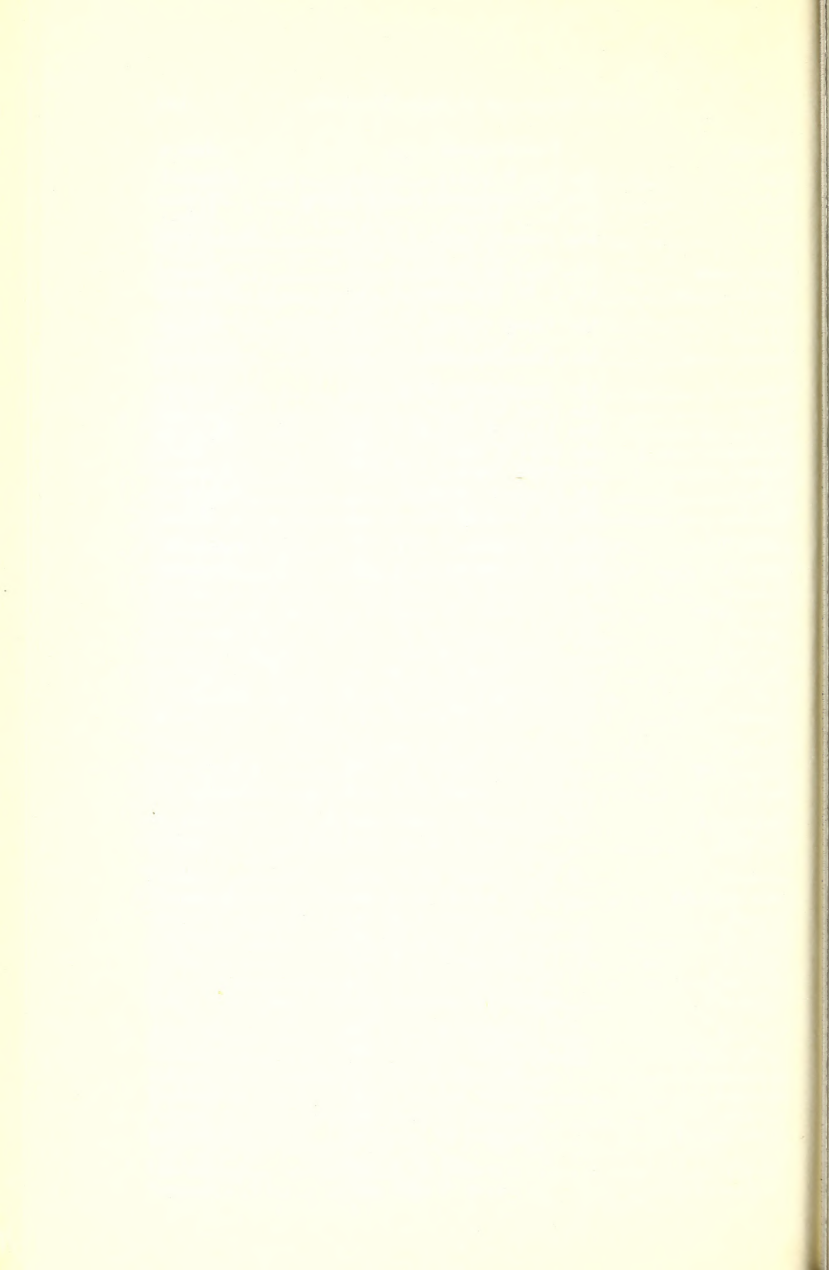
NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC WELFARE

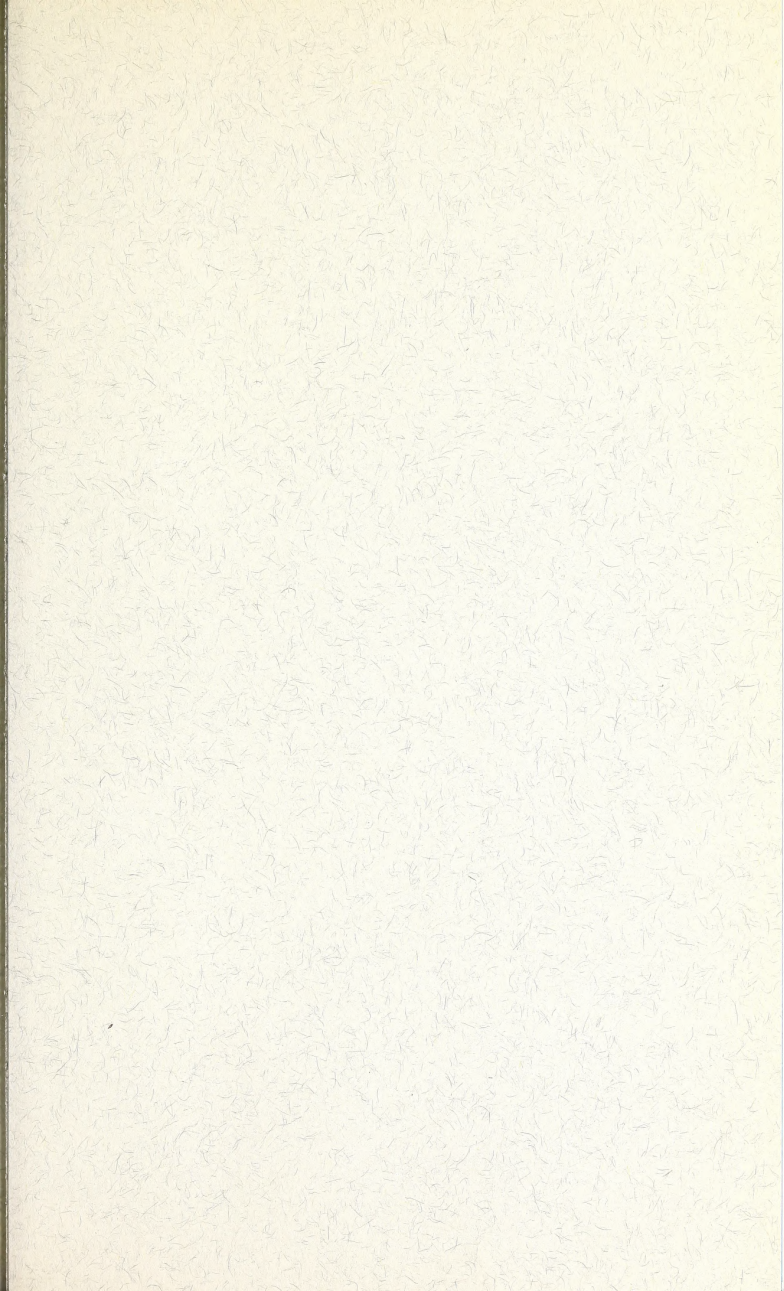
September 23, 1952

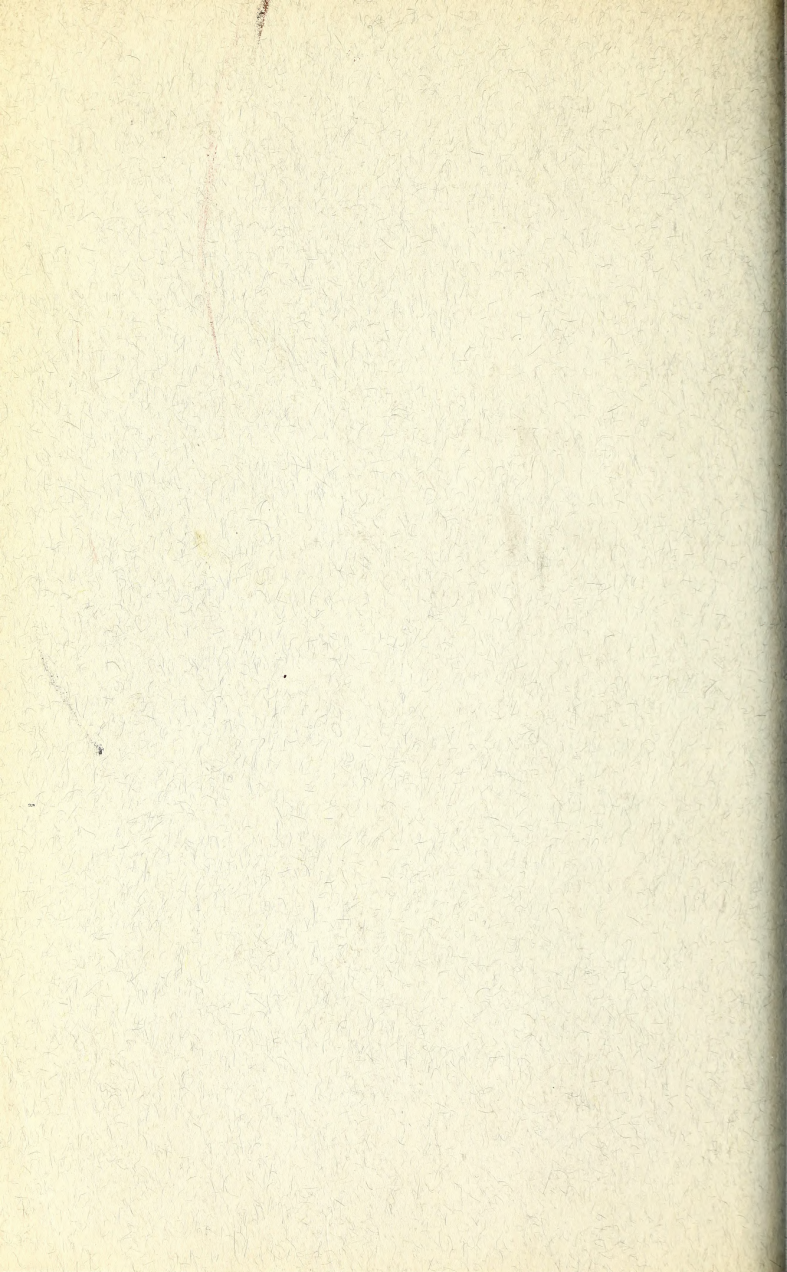
<i>County</i>	<i>Superintendent</i>	<i>Address</i>
Alamance.....	Mr. Gerard J. Anderson.....	Graham
Alexander.....	Mr. Luther Dyson.....	Taylorsville
Alleghany.....	Mrs. Rodney F. Busic.....	Sparta
Anson.....	Mrs. Esther Humphreys.....	Wadesboro
Ashe.....	Miss Frances Tucker.....	Jefferson
Avery.....	Mr. W. W. Braswell.....	Newland
Beaufort.....	Mr. R. A. Phillips.....	Washington
Bertie.....	Mrs. Norma P. Smith.....	Windsor
Bladen.....	Mrs. Bessie R. Lyon.....	Elizabethtown
Brunswick.....	Mr. Edward C. Sexton.....	Southport
Buncombe.....	Mrs. George H. Lawrence.....	Asheville
Burke.....	Mr. M. J. Lynam.....	Morganton
Cabarrus.....	Mr. E. Farrell White.....	Concord
Caldwell.....	Mrs. Laura H. Freeman.....	Lenoir
Camden.....	Mr. Roy B. Godfrey.....	Camden
Carteret.....	Miss Georgie P. Hughes.....	Beaufort
Caswell.....	Miss Leona Graham.....	Yanceyville
Catawba.....	Miss Joseline Harding.....	Newton
Chatham.....	Mrs. C. K. Strowd.....	Pittsboro
Cherokee.....	Mrs. Johnsie R. Nunn.....	Murphy
Chowan.....	Mrs. Carolyn C. McMullan.....	Edenton
Clay.....	Mr. Alvin L. Penland.....	Hayesville
Cleveland.....	Mrs. Mary Burns Parker.....	Shelby
Columbus.....	Mrs. Alice S. Wright.....	Whiteville
Craven.....	Mrs. John D. Whitford.....	New Bern
Cumberland.....	Mr. E. L. Hauser.....	Fayetteville
Currituck.....	Mrs. Pearl J. Hastings.....	Currituck
Dare.....	Mrs. Goldie H. Meekins.....	Manteo
Davidson.....	Miss E. Matilda Umholtz.....	Lexington
Davie.....	Miss Amy Jane Talbert.....	Mocksville
Duplin.....	Mrs. H. D. Taylor.....	Kenansville
Durham.....	Mr. W. E. Stanley.....	Durham
Edgecombe.....	Miss Constance F. S. Rabin.....	Tarboro
Forsyth.....	Mr. A. W. Cline.....	Winston-Salem
Franklin.....	Miss Lucy P. Burt.....	Louisburg
Gaston.....	Mr. Graham Ponder.....	Gastonia
Gates.....	Mrs. Clarine G. Carter.....	Gatesville
Graham.....	Mrs. Lura S. Bales.....	Robbinsville
Granville.....	Mr. J. R. Raper.....	Oxford

<i>County</i>	<i>Superintendent</i>	<i>Address</i>
Greene	Miss Rachel Payne Sugg	Snow Hill
Guilford	Mr. L. M. Thompson	Greensboro
Halifax	Mr. J. B. Hall	Halifax
Harnett	Miss Wilma Williams	Lillington
Haywood	Mrs. Sam L. Queen	Waynesville
Henderson	Mrs. Jamie Purcell	Hendersonville
Hertford	Mr. I. P. Davis	Winton
Hoke	Mrs. C. H. Giles	Racford
Hyde	Mrs. Bina Scott Roberts	Swan Quarter
Iredell	Mrs. R. M. Rickert	Statesville
Jackson	Mr. G. C. Henson	Sylva
Johnston	Mr. J. D. Pegram, Acting	Smithfield
Jones	Mrs. Zeta G. Burt, Acting	Trenton
Lee	Mrs. Roberta H. Hinson	Sanford
Lenoir	Mr. R. W. Tyndall	Kinston
Lincoln	Mrs. Rose W. Grigg	Lincolnton
Macon	Mrs. Frank H. Potts	Franklin
Madison	Mrs. Frances G. Ramsey	Marshall
Martin	Miss Mary W. Taylor	Williamston
McDowell	Mrs. D. N. Lonon	Marion
Mecklenburg	Mr. Wallace H. Kuralt	Charlotte
Mitchell	Mr. Rayburn Yelton	Bakersville
Montgomery	Mr. Frank M. Ledbetter	Troy
Moore	Mrs. Walter B. Cole	Carthage
Nash	Mr. James A. Glover	Nashville
New Hanover	Mr. J. R. Hollis	Wilmington
Northampton	Mrs. J. W. Brown	Jackson
Onslow	Miss Helen C. Bryan	Jacksonville
Orange	Miss Annie Strowd	Hillsboro
Pamlico	Miss Willie Sutton	Bayboro
Pasquotank	Mr. A. H. Outlaw	Elizabeth City
Pender	Mr. H. B. Thomas	Burgaw
Perquimans	Mr. C. Edgar White	Hertford
Person	Mrs. T. C. Wagstaff	Roxboro
Pitt	Mr. K. T. Futrell	Greenville
Polk	Miss Jeannette MacGregor	Columbus
Randolph	Mr. James E. Burgess	Asheboro
Richmond	Mrs. Chloe C. Renfro, Acting	Rockingham
Robeson	Mr. John R. Kimball	Lumberton
Rockingham	Mrs. John Lee Wilson	Reidsville
Rowan	Mrs. Paul W. Donnelly	Salisbury
Rutherford	Mrs. John M. Doggett	Rutherfordton
Sampson	Mrs. R. B. Wilson	Clinton
Scotland	Mrs. Eliza P. Shaw	Laurinburg

<i>County</i>	<i>Superintendent</i>	<i>Address</i>
Stanly.....	Mr. Otto B. Mabry.....	Albemarle
Stokes.....	Mrs. Barbara Francis Gentry, Acting.....	Danbury
Surry.....	Mr. Bausie Marion.....	Dobson
Swain.....	Mrs. Hilda B. Myers.....	Bryson City
Transylvania.....	Mrs. Dora M. Patton.....	Brevard
Tyrrell.....	Mr. J. W. Hamilton.....	Columbia
Union.....	Mrs. George S. Lee.....	Monroe
Vance.....	Miss Clara Mae Ellis.....	Henderson
Wake.....	Mrs. Josephine W. Kirk.....	Raleigh
Warren.....	Mr. Julian W. Farrar.....	Warrenton
Washington.....	Mrs. Ursula B. Spruill.....	Plymouth
Watauga.....	Mr. Dave P. Mast.....	Boone
Wayne.....	Mrs. Edith Franklin.....	Goldsboro
Wilkes.....	Mr. Charles C. McNeill.....	Wilkesboro
Wilson.....	Mr. M. G. Fulghum.....	Wilson
Yadkin.....	Mrs. A. T. Banks.....	Yadkinville
Yancey.....	Mr. L. G. Deyton.....	Burnsville





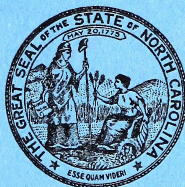


Biennial Report

OF

The North Carolina
State Board of Public Welfare

July 1, 1952
to
June 30, 1954



ELLEN WINSTON
COMMISSIONER



BIENNIAL REPORT
of
**The North Carolina State Board
of Public Welfare**

July 1, 1952
to
June 30, 1954



ELLEN WINSTON
Commissioner

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**NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD
OF PUBLIC WELFARE**

- FRANK A. DANIELS, Raleigh, *Chairman*
Term expires April 1, 1959
- E. HERVEY EVANS, Laurinburg, *Vice-Chairman*
Term expires April 1, 1957
- IRVING CARLYLE, Winston-Salem
Term expires April 1, 1959
- TOM CORNWELL, Shelby
Term expires April 1, 1955
- JACK B. KIRKSEY, Morganton
Term expires April 1, 1955
- MRS. R. E. STRATFORD, Haw River
Term expires April 1, 1957
- LOUIS H. SYLVESTER, Richlands
Term expires April 1, 1955

CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE

“Beneficent provision for the poor, the unfortunate, and orphan, being one of the first duties of a civilized and Christian State, the General Assembly shall, at its first session, appoint and define the duties of a Board of Public Charities, to whom shall be entrusted the supervision of all charitable and penal State institutions, and who shall annually report to the Governor upon their condition with suggestions for their improvement.” (Const. 1868, Art. XI, s 7.)

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

*To His Excellency, LUTHER H. HODGES,
Governor of North Carolina.*

Sir: I have the honor of handing you herewith the report of the North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare for the biennial period dating from July 1, 1952, through June 30, 1954.

The demands for welfare services are gradually increasing. In meeting these demands the State Board of Public Welfare pledges its best efforts to keep North Carolina in the vanguard of states in the provision of public welfare services.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Frank A. Dineen". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name "Chairman".

Chairman

ORGANIZATION CHART NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Governor

State Board of Public Welfare

Commissioner of Public Welfare

Assistant to the
Commissioner

Administrative
Assistant

State Board of Allotments
and Appeal

Division of Accounts
and Audits

Staff Services.
Personnel and County
Organization
Staff Development

Publications
and Information

Specialized Services:
Community Services
Inspection of Correctional
Institutions
Legal Services
Licensing of Fund-Raising
Services to the Aged
Work Among Negroes

Division of
Public Assistance

Division of
Research and Statistics

Division of
Psychological Services

Division of
Child Welfare

Field Social Work Service

County Boards of
Public Welfare

County Departments
of Public Welfare

County Boards
of Commissioners

INTRODUCTION

During the biennium July 1, 1952-June 30, 1954, the State Board of Public Welfare has stressed protective, preventive, and rehabilitative services in carrying out its legal responsibilities.

As new services have been authorized by legislation or requested by other public agencies in recent years, there has been an increasing emphasis on non-financial services. In order to help people help themselves insofar as possible, the State Board and county departments of public welfare have cooperated with numerous other State and county agencies and private organizations.

The practice of clearing proposed state-wide policies with the 100 county boards of public welfare has been continued through the biennium. Any major change which would affect the program in the counties has been submitted to the local boards for suggestions and comments before the policy has been put into effect.

Efforts have been made to keep county board members fully informed in regard to all aspects of the program. Board members were invited to attend the annual Administrative Conference which was held in May, 1953, and a number of representatives from counties attended this meeting with the superintendents of public welfare. Representatives from the county welfare boards also attended the annual Public Welfare Institute in both 1952 and 1953.

The annual review of county administration has been made each year of the biennium with active participation in the conferences by the county welfare board members. These reviews provide the opportunity for an evaluation of administration and service to the public and for determining needed improvements. Detailed county reviews of the public assistance and child welfare programs provide a regular check on conformity with all Federal and State laws and regulations.

Special efforts have been made to keep county commissioners fully informed concerning the public welfare program. The State Association of County Commissioners has appointed an Advisory Committee to counsel with State office personnel concerning various phases of the program. *Public Welfare Statistics* is now being sent each month to all county commissioners as well as to welfare board members. It is felt that this monthly statistical report aids in interpretation and in informing local officials who have specific responsibilities in connection with the public welfare program.

The State staff has continued the plan of quarterly staff meetings in the counties with the field representative serving the counties to

review all policy and procedural developments. Specialists on the State staff have visited the counties on a regular basis to give consultation service and to provide county departments with assistance in strengthening administration.

There has been close cooperation with the State office by the North Carolina Association of County Superintendents of Public Welfare and the North Carolina Association of Case Workers with frequent meetings of committees from the two associations with appropriate members of the State staff. The Administrative Conference with the 100 county superintendents of public welfare was held in Raleigh in both 1953 and 1954.

The State Board of Public Welfare has participated in joint activities with many State agencies, Federal agencies, and private organizations. Through special meetings and conferences, close working relationships are maintained with the Bureau of Public Assistance and the Children's Bureau of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

There has been active participation in the programs of many national organizations including the American Public Welfare Association, Child Welfare League of America, the National Probation and Parole Association, the National Conference of Social Work, the Federal Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, and other groups.

Within the State, the agency has continued to work with the Medical Care Commission, North Carolina State Board of Paroles, State Board of Health, Department of Public Instruction, Department of Labor, Eugenics Board, Selective Service, Prison Department, and other agencies. There has been close cooperation with the State mental hospitals and the Alcoholic Rehabilitation Center.

The State Board of Public Welfare has also participated in various programs of the Institute of Government and has worked closely with the Institute in furnishing information for the Commission to study the reorganization of State government and for the handbook on public welfare for county commissioners.

The State Board of Public Welfare has continued to serve as the information agency for the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act. A representative of the State Board has helped develop the civil defense plan for welfare services in North Carolina. Various county welfare personnel have been asked to assume responsibilities in connection with civil defense.

Advisory committees have been set up at the request of the State Board by the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina and the North Carolina Orphanage Association. The Child Welfare Advisory Committee, meeting semi-annually, continues to provide a clearing house for child welfare needs and programs within the State.

The emphasis on interpretation of the public welfare program has been continued. Newspaper articles, radio talks, and television appearances have been utilized in interpreting the program. The Commissioner of Public Welfare and members of the State staff have spoken at numerous State and local meetings. The counties have also stressed interpretation in their communities and assistance to this end has been rendered by the director of publications and information in the State office. Through the consultant on community services working relationships with state-wide and local groups interested in welfare projects have been strengthened and invaluable help received from such groups.

THE LEGISLATIVE PICTURE

Because of the continued importance of the public welfare program as a basic service of State and local governments, a number of laws affecting its administration were enacted by the 1953 General Assembly.

Several bills were passed to strengthen the administration of public welfare in North Carolina. One provided that the county welfare board could delegate to the superintendent of public welfare authority to pass on applications for assistance between board meetings in order to provide needed assistance more promptly.

Another administrative bill added two important new sections to G.S. 108-73. One section provided that a special tax not to exceed five cents per \$100 of the assessed valuation may be levied by a county to finance its share of the costs of the program of aid to the permanently and totally disabled. The other section authorized transfers among the county funds for the three assistance programs if necessary and feasible during any fiscal year. This results in greater administrative flexibility in use of county funds for public welfare.

Still another administrative bill permits the State Board of Public Welfare to receive reimbursement from the Federal government for any certification services it or its agencies might render under the Social Security Act.

Another bill provided that the names, addresses, and amounts of monthly grants of all persons receiving public assistance should be filed in the county auditor's office twice each year, in January and July. The bill specifically excluded names of children from the requirement for filing, providing that in aid to dependent children cases the name of the responsible adult only should be filed. Adoption cases and boarding home cases are protected. No case record material is to be disclosed under the provisions of this act. Thus the law strengthens the statutes with regard to protection of all case materials.

An amendment was enacted relating to checks which had been authorized for payment to old age assistance recipients but which had not been endorsed at the time of the death of the recipients. The clerk of court of the county on which the check was drawn is to consider the check as part of the estate of the recipient and administer the proceeds in accordance with G.S. 28-68 and G.S. 28-68.2.

A technical amendment to the lien law related to cross-indexing of old age assistance liens. As a result of the amendment, no cross-index in the name of the county is necessary.

Four amendments to the adoption law, chapter 48 of the General Statutes of North Carolina, were adopted by the 1953 General Assembly. A new subsection makes the child of one spouse by a former union a stepchild for purposes of adoption, whether the child was born in or out of wedlock. Another amendment to the adoption law makes it possible for the court to waive the interlocutory decree and probationary period in cases where the child being adopted is at least 16 years old and has lived in the home of the petitioners for five years prior to the time the petition is filed. The child is required to give his consent to the adoption in such situations. This provision will shorten the time required in the legal adoption of children who have already been accepted as members of the family group.

The 1953 Legislature provided for cases in which the parent or parents of a child are unable to give a valid consent in an adoption because of mental incapacity. In such situations the court is authorized to appoint some suitable person or the superintendent of public welfare of the county in which the child resides to act as next friend and make a full investigation concerning the mental status of the parent or parents and report to the court. Full facts have to be given to the prospective adoptive parents in case one or both natural parents are found to have been adjudged mentally incompetent. The person appointed by the court or the superintendent of public welfare is authorized to give or withhold consent to the adoption.

Still another amendment to the adoption law provides for inheritance rights of adopted children. In cases where the adoption proceeding has been instituted and the interlocutory decree entered, but where one of the petitioners dies before the final order is entered, and the spouse of the deceased petitioner obtains a final order, the child is entitled to inherit property from the deceased petitioner.

Also in the field of child welfare, the General Assembly provided that when a father fails to support a child or children, whether born in or out of wedlock, the offense shall be deemed to have been committed in North Carolina when the child is living in this State at the time of the neglect or lack of support.

Under an amendment to G. S. 101-2, a child, upon reaching the age of 16, may obtain a change of name with the consent of the parent who has custody of the child and supports him or her without the necessity of obtaining consent from the other parent if the clerk of court is satisfied that the other parent has abandoned the minor.

With respect to hospitalization, the board of county commissioners of any county with a population of 60,000 or over and a city within the county having a population of 45,000 or over was authorized to provide adequate hospitalization and medical care for the indigent. Authority was given to enter into contracts with hospitals for such medical care. A specific provision was included in the bill stating that this authority was in addition to that already given cities and counties to provide for the care of the indigent in need of medical care.

When it became clear during 1953-54 that there was need to raise the base amount paid to hospitals for public assistance recipients and funds were available, authorization was given by the Advisory Budget Commission for an increase from \$6 to \$8 per day effective July 1, 1954. Of the \$8, one-half is provided from Federal funds with one-fourth from State funds and one-fourth from county funds. Thus, the revision will result in additional assistance to counties in paying for hospitalization of public assistance recipients. It will also make possible hospitalization for more needy people through the funds appropriated for this purpose by the 100 counties.

A ruling of the Attorney General given to the State Board of Public Welfare in 1953 to the effect that transfers of appropriations may be made between objects and items in the budget has made possible more effective use of available State funds. As the result of this ruling, transfers have been made into the funds for boarding home care for children, boarding home care for the aged, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

For each year of the 1953-55 biennium, \$55,000 was appropriated for the State boarding home fund for children. An additional \$45,000 was transferred to this fund for each year of the biennium.

Only \$10,000 was requested for the State boarding home program for the aged and infirm, but \$15,000 per year was transferred to supplement the initial appropriation due to expansion of the program.

The largest problem has been in connection with aid to the permanently and totally disabled due to the continued increase in recipients. For each year of the 1953-55 biennium, \$430,000 was appropriated for this program. Transfers were authorized so that \$508,000 in State funds were made available for 1953-54 and \$600,000 for 1954-55.

The appropriation for old age assistance for each year of the biennium was increased to \$3,160,000 by the 1953 Legislature; for aid to dependent children, to \$1,900,000; and for hospitalization for public assistance recipients, to \$125,000. The annual appropriation for county welfare administration remained at \$300,000.

In the area of Federal legislation, Federal matching money was made available to increase payments to old age assistance and aid to the permanently and totally disabled recipients by \$5 a month and to increase payments to aid to dependent children recipients by \$3 per person as of October 1, 1952. The Federal ceilings on grants to public assistance recipients were raised to include these amounts.

As of July 1, 1952, each State was required to provide notification to the proper law enforcement agency of all aid to dependent children cases in which children had been deserted.

While appropriations continue to lag behind needs for services, progress was made during the biennium with respect to all programs to meet financial need. Furthermore, implementation of the 1953 legislative changes and continued attention to proper administration of already existing legislation have resulted in a number of improvements in administration of the total State and county programs.

PERSONNEL

Strengthened services have been made possible with the filling of several professional vacancies of long standing and other changes.

A major change was made in the provision for legal services to the State Board of Public Welfare when a member of the Attorney General's staff was assigned to the agency on a full-time basis. This plan has resulted in close cooperation with the Attorney General's

office and in adequate legal services for counties as well as the State office.

The supervisor of staff development position was filled in April, 1954. The supervisor has conducted several workshops and is planning future programs to aid in staff development for county personnel. She also serves as agency librarian.

Another psychologist was added to the staff early in the biennium. This staff member has headquarters in the western part of the State and has been able to provide psychological services to counties in that area on a regular basis.

All ten field representatives' positions have been filled, which has meant uniform and regular service to all 100 counties. A new position, that of child welfare case analyst, was established in the Division of Child Welfare to take care of the growing program of foster home care.

Arrangements were made during the biennium for all appeal hearings to be held by the administrative assistant with the result that there has been greater uniformity in the appeals and increased efficiency in scheduling them.

The classification and compensation plan for the State staff was revised as of August 1, 1952. As a result job descriptions accurately reflecting duties and salaries have been adjusted better to reflect qualifications and levels of responsibility.

Progress has been made not only in connection with State personnel, but the vacancy rate in the counties is lower at the end of the biennium than it has been in a number of years. At the same time turnover rates in both State and county offices remain excessively high. With the exception of child welfare workers, the number of vacancies is negligible.

As of June 1, 1954, every county had a superintendent of public welfare. Revisions have been made in the classification and compensation plan which have meant increased salaries for county personnel. These changes have made it easier to recruit workers for county positions. Cooperation in recruitment from the Merit System and the colleges in North Carolina with the State Board of Public Welfare has been outstanding. Emphasis continues to be placed on the granting of educational leave to staff members for professional training.

MEMBERSHIP OF STATE AND COUNTY BOARDS OF PUBLIC WELFARE

On April 1, 1953, two members of the State Board of Public Welfare, whose terms expired, were reappointed by Governor William B. Umstead for six-year terms. Mr. Frank A. Daniels, Raleigh, and

Mr. Irving Carlyle, Winston-Salem, will serve until April 1, 1959. Mr. Daniels was re-elected Chairman of the State Board.

The State Board of Public Welfare appointed its representatives to the 100 county boards of public welfare for three-year terms beginning April 1, 1954.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

Several important documents and agreements were produced during the biennium.

A statement of philosophy of public welfare received approval by the State Board of Public Welfare and the county superintendents of public welfare, after it had been developed by the State staff. It is felt that this statement will be helpful in interpretation and in working with new personnel in the public welfare program.

A guide for child welfare case loads was also developed and was sent to the counties as an aid in determining the number of cases which could be carried effectively by one child welfare worker.

The time study in public assistance used as a basis for claiming Federal matching funds for administration was completely revised for the first time since the public assistance program was inaugurated.

A plan for determination of the unduplicated non-financial case load was devised and placed in operation as of July 1, 1953.

Both the Office Manual for secretaries and the Welfare Board Members Handbook were completely revised.

A statement of understanding with the North Carolina Prison Department was completed and is expected to prove beneficial in clarifying procedures which will be followed in cases of mutual concern by the two agencies.

Inter-agency policies have also been clarified with a number of other agencies, including Alexander Home, Caswell Training School, the State Hospital at Butner, and Memorial Hospital at Chapel Hill.

For each year of the biennium an inventory of office equipment and furniture has been taken, and the county welfare departments have been urged to take an annual inventory.

The files of the State Board were carefully reviewed with the help of representatives of the Department of Archives and History. Recommendations were made concerning the disposition of obsolete records and the storage of records worthy of preservation.

A study was made of the office space of the State Board with a view toward greater efficiency. The supply and mailing room was moved to the basement, resulting in greater effectiveness for the department.

Numerous other developments during the biennium to meet the increasing requests for services as efficiently and economically as possible are summarized in the later sections of this report.

THE NEXT BIENNIUM

The State Board of Public Welfare looks ahead with respect to its responsibilities for services to North Carolina citizens. Public assistance grants are still substantially below a minimum health and decency level. Counties are now permitted to pay a maximum of only 80 to 85 per cent of the deficit in old age assistance budgets, 80 per cent in aid to the permanently and totally disabled budgets, and 70 to 80 per cent in the aid to dependent children budgets. The lien law, which continues in effect, has not resulted in a significant monetary saving although small amounts have been collected from settlement of meager estates. Some people have been deterred in applying for assistance because of this legislation, resulting in only a slight increase in the number of old age assistance recipients throughout the biennium despite the increasing number of aged.

The number of children is increasing sharply in the State. This is resulting in needed expansion of all welfare services to children, including aid to dependent children and boarding home care. The number of recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled is increasing as this program, inaugurated in March, 1951, has not had time to become somewhat stabilized.

Counties will continue to work with public assistance clients in an effort to help them help themselves. Emphasis on rehabilitation and prevention will be continued as non-financial services are rendered in an increasingly larger number of cases. This emphasis in turn requires adequate staffs. It is poor economy to limit services which are designed to help individuals and families become independent. Yet the State appropriation for administration represents but a small percentage of the cost of providing services, with the counties paying well over 50 per cent and the Federal government approximately 33 per cent of administrative costs. At the same time, other State agencies, recognizing the value of welfare services to their own programs, are requesting a steadily increasing amount of service from county departments of public welfare.

Besides increased appropriations a number of relatively minor amendments in the legal bases for programs will improve the effectiveness of their administration.

More and more people in all walks of life are finding the State and county welfare departments a resource in meeting their needs for varied services. The program must be geared as fully as possible to meeting those needs promptly and effectively.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Ellen Winston". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the title "Commissioner".

Commissioner

LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the State appropriate an increased amount for county welfare administration so that the counties will be in a position to provide more efficiently, and hence more economically, for the administration of the public welfare program, and so that the State may assume more nearly its proportionate share of the costs of welfare administration.
2. That the appropriation for the State Boarding Home Fund for Children be increased from \$100,000 to \$150,000 annually in order to provide care for a larger number of children requiring protection outside their own homes.
3. That the General Assembly provide an appropriation for the establishment of facilities for the care and training of children with psychotic tendencies.
4. That the size of county boards of public welfare be increased on a permissive basis.
5. That the jurisdiction of the juvenile court be extended to include those persons sixteen years of age who by reason of their immaturity and the less serious character of their offenses need the protection of the juvenile court rather than treatment as adult offenders.
6. That statutory provision be made for the licensing of convalescent homes by the Medical Care Commission.
7. That the fee system for reimbursing jailers be eliminated by the few remaining counties with this system and the jailers placed on salaries and that appropriate steps be taken with respect to needed attendants and matrons to protect persons confined in jail.
8. That there be careful study of the appropriate steps to eliminate those aspects of the settlement law which result in unnecessary and undue hardships upon needy people.
9. That the law with regard to the licensing of child care facilities be clarified.
10. That the lien law in old age assistance be clarified.
11. That statutory provision be made for more effective administration of hospitalization of public assistance recipients.
12. That the Reciprocal Support of Dependents law be amended to give jurisdiction to other appropriate courts.

DIVISION REPORTS

Public Assistance—page 23

Child Welfare—page 42

Psychological Services—page 53

Research and Statistics—page 58

Accounts and Audits—page 93

DIVISION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

R. EUGENE BROWN, *Director*

During the biennial period ending June 30, 1954, amendments to both State and Federal laws relating to the three public assistance programs as well as a number of policy changes were put into effect.

The 1952 amendments to the Federal Social Security Act changed the Federal matching formula which made additional Federal money available to increase payments to old age assistance and aid to the permanently and totally disabled recipients by \$5 a month and to increase payments to aid to dependent children recipients by \$3 per person. The Federal ceilings on grants for public assistance recipients were also raised to \$55 a month for old age assistance and aid to the permanently and totally disabled; and, for aid to dependent children, to \$30 for the adult parent or relative, \$30 for one child, and \$21 for each additional child. The changes went into effect October 1, 1952, and were to be continued until October 1, 1954, but Congress is expected to continue the plan at least through the next fiscal year.

As a result of the Federal amendments, the Federal government's share of assistance payments has been increased in all categories.

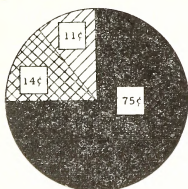
As of July 1, 1952, each State was required by a Federal amendment to make provision for notifying the proper law enforcement agency of all cases in which an aid to dependent children payment was made if the children had been deserted by one of the parents. The plan was put into effect in North Carolina but has not aided materially in securing support from the deserting parent. A few cases were terminated because the mother preferred that the payment be discontinued rather than having the notice sent to the court.

State legislation affecting public assistance which was enacted in 1953 has been summarized in the Introduction. As a result of the law regarding the semi-annual filing of lists of public assistance recipients in the offices of the county auditors, new rules and regulations were adopted by the State Board of Public Welfare covering the "Custody, Use and Preservation of Public Assistance Records" and sent to the counties in May.

As a result of the law making possible delegation by the county board of public welfare to the superintendent of public welfare responsibility for taking action upon applications for old age assistance and aid to dependent children between board meetings and a change in the State plan to provide for writing checks in the State office to

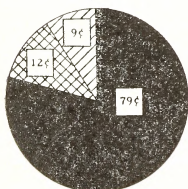
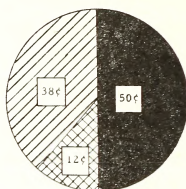
Chart 1. SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR THE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS, 1953-54

**Assistance Payments
Dollar**

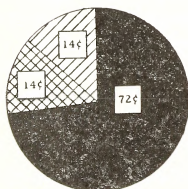
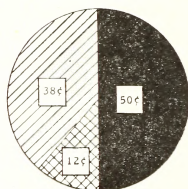


**OLD AGE
ASSISTANCE**

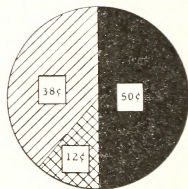
**Administration
Dollar**



**AID TO DEPENDENT
CHILDREN**



**AID TO THE
PERMANENTLY
AND
TOTALLY DISABLED**



LEGEND:



Source: North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare.

give assistance for the month in which the application is received, most new recipients now receive assistance at least 30 days earlier than they did before the changes were made.

As a result of the change in the Federal matching formula and Federal ceilings, the State policy on the determination of payments was revised. Effective October 1, 1952, the ceilings on payments were increased to correspond with the Federal ceilings and the state-wide plan was changed in order to pay 80 per cent of established need in old age assistance and aid to the permanently and totally disabled and 70 per cent in aid to dependent children. Prior to this date 70 per cent was used for old age assistance and aid to the permanently and totally disabled and 60 per cent for aid to dependent children.

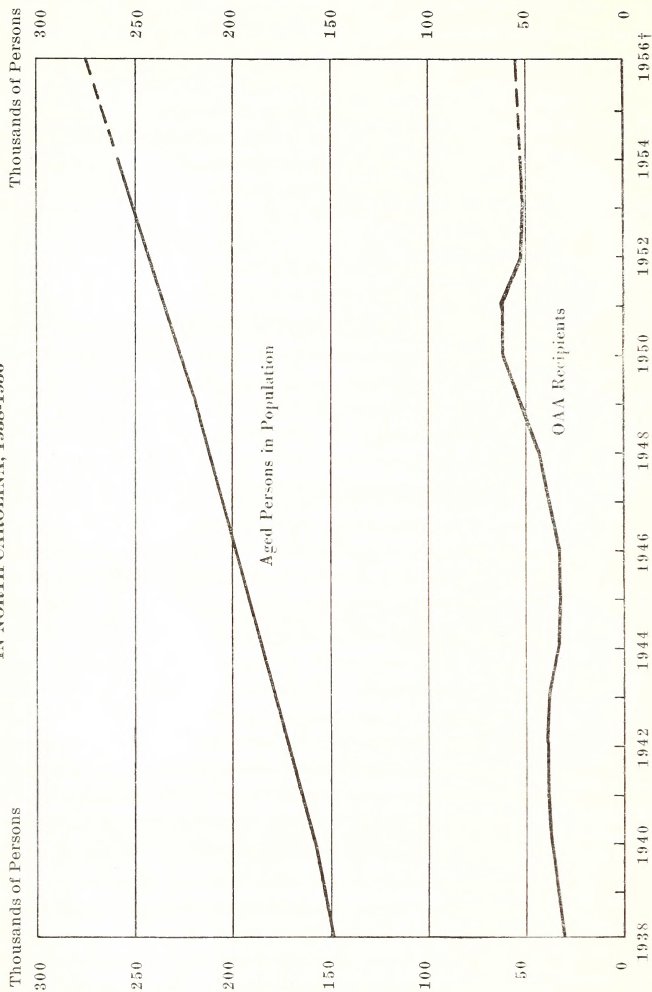
At the end of the biennial period average monthly payments had increased from \$25.17 in September, 1952 to \$30.52 for old age assistance, from \$29.05 to \$35.97 for aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and for aid to dependent children from \$13.36 per person to \$15.93 per person. These increases resulted from the increase in Federal participation in payments.

A revised medical examination form for use in determining eligibility for aid to the permanently and totally disabled was put into use with a view to simplifying the procedure and at the same time to secure the specific medical information necessary for review by the State medical consultant.

The same medical examination procedure has been established for aid to dependent children cases in which physical or mental incapacity of a parent must be determined. This change will provide a sound basis for determining eligibility in such cases. This means that the results of an examination will be the basis for making the decision as to incapacity rather than a statement from a physician saying that the person is not able to work, which has been the requirement heretofore.

Effective September 1, 1952, provision was made for consideration of ability to work and availability of work as a resource in aid to dependent children cases. The policy contains sufficient safeguards to protect mothers with very young children and also mothers who are not able to work outside the home. The policy has been helpful particularly in sections of the State where seasonal employment is available for several months out of the year.

Chart 2. PERSONS 65 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN POPULATION AND PERSONS RECEIVING OLD AGE ASSISTANCE
IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1938-1956*



* Data as of June of each year.
† Estimated

TRENDS IN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Old Age Assistance

The decline in the number of old age assistance recipients which started in June, 1951 as the result of the passage of the property lien law in April, 1951, continued until November, 1953. The expansion of the old age and survivors insurance program has had the effect of helping to hold down the old age assistance case load, but changes in the old age and survivors insurance program from time to time have never had the drastic effect that was felt as a result of the lien law. In May, 1951 the number of old age assistance recipients was 61,404 whereas by November, 1953 the number had been reduced to 50,611. The increase from month to month since November, 1953 has been slight. The number had moved up to 51,429 in June, 1954, approximately 10,000 less than the number in May, 1951.

During the fiscal year 1952-53 the counties have reported recoveries amounting to \$45,890 and during the year ending June 30, 1954, the counties reported recoveries amounting to \$71,567 as a result of the lien law. During the first nine months the law was in effect, October 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952, the counties reported collections of \$12,864.

Aid to Dependent Children

During the biennium average monthly payments increased from \$48.21 per family to \$60.47 per family. The number of families receiving assistance increased from 17,156 in June, 1952 to 18,483 in June, 1954. The number of persons included increased from 62,406 to 69,589. Continued increase is expected because of the increasing child population in the State.

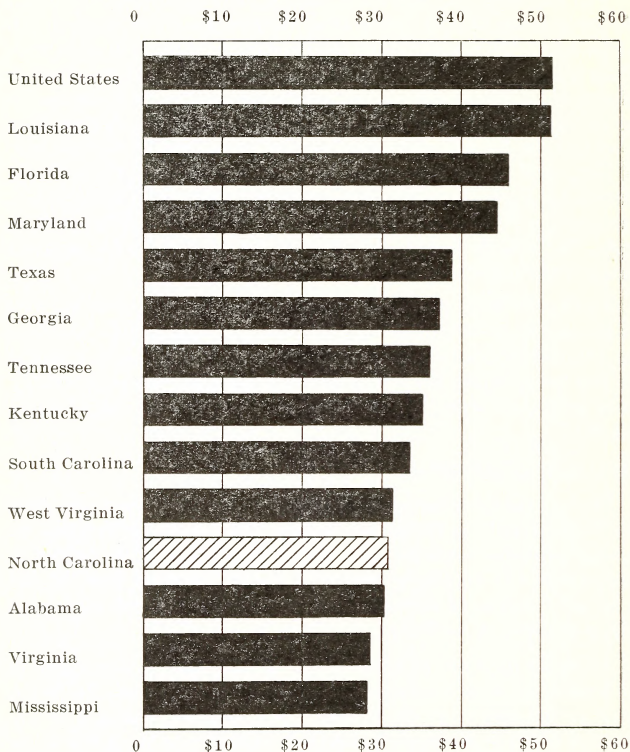
In June, 1953 out of every 1,000 children age 18 and under in the nation, 28 were receiving aid to dependent children. In North Carolina the rate was only 29 per 1,000 children, although North Carolina is low in per capita income and at the top of the list of states in the number of children. The recipient rates for the nation and North Carolina dropped from 32 per 1,000 children in June, 1952 to the rates shown above.

Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled

As would be expected in a new program of this type, the number of eligible persons could not be accurately estimated and therefore the number of recipients has increased at a greater rate than was anticipated. In June, 1951, four months after the first payments were made,

Chart 3. OLD AGE ASSISTANCE AVERAGE PAYMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND 13 SOUTHERN STATES, JUNE, 1954

(Includes vendor payments for medical care)



Source: Social Security Administration, August 16, 1954.

the number of recipients was 2,226 with an average payment of \$26.84; by June, 1952 the number was 5,200 with an average payment of \$27.87; by June, 1953 the number was 7,297 with an average payment of \$35.09; and by June, 1954 the number was 9,218 with an average payment of \$35.97.

The State plan for aid to the permanently and totally disabled provides for the determination of eligibility by the county superintendent of public welfare with the exception of the disability status. The county secures a medical examination from a local physician who enters his findings on a medical examination form provided by the State Board of Public Welfare.

The examination report, and a social information summary prepared by the case worker, are submitted to the State office by the county superintendent of public welfare. The material submitted is reviewed carefully by the State medical consultant and supervisor of standards and procedures. On the basis of this review the medical consultant determines whether the applicant is or is not permanently and totally disabled. This plan not only provides for uniformity in determining the disability status of applicants, but it also provides for a check on the most important eligibility requirements. The medical consultant also reviews re-examination reports on the cases where a re-examination is required. Reviews made by the medical consultant during 1952-54 totaled 6,870 new applications and approximately 5,500 active cases previously approved.

During the fiscal year 1953-54 \$78,000 was transferred from old age assistance to aid to the permanently and totally disabled when it became known that the annual appropriation of \$430,000 was not adequate. Actual expenditures from the State appropriation for the fiscal year 1953-54 amounted to \$507,319. A transfer of \$170,000 has been made for 1954-55, which makes available a total of \$600,000 of State money for this program for the second year of the biennium.

This program has greatly reduced county general assistance programs since most of the persons who were receiving assistance under the county program have been transferred to aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

Eligibility Requirements for Assistance

Eligibility requirements for old age assistance, aid to dependent children, and for aid to the permanently and totally disabled are stated in full as follows:

Any person may receive old age assistance who:

1. Is 65 years of age or older.
2. Is in need according to the State plan and is not receiving assistance for his own needs from any one of the other categorical assistance programs.
3. Is not an inmate of a public institution.
4. Is not a patient in an institution for tuberculosis or mental diseases.
5. Is not a patient in a medical institution as the result of having been diagnosed as having tuberculosis or a psychosis.
6. Has been a resident of North Carolina for one year immediately preceding the date of application.
7. Has agreed that any assistance paid to him or in his behalf beginning with October 1, 1951, constitutes a claim against him and his estate to the extent of the total amount of assistance paid from and after October 1, 1951.

Aid to dependent children may be paid for any child who:

1. Is living in a place of residence maintained by the father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, brother, sister, stepfather, stepmother, stepbrother, stepsister, uncle or aunt, adoptive father, adoptive mother, grandfather-in-law, great grandfather, grandmother-in-law, great grandmother, brother of the half-blood, brother-in-law, adoptive brother, sister of the half-blood, sister-in-law, adoptive sister, uncle-in-law, aunt-in-law, great uncle, and great aunt.
2. Is under 16 years of age, or under 18 years of age if regularly attending school.
3. (a) Has lived in North Carolina for one year prior to date of application, or
(b) Was born within one year immediately preceding the application, if the parent or other relative with whom the child is living has resided in the State for one year immediately preceding the birth.
4. Is in need according to the State plan and has been deprived of parental support or care by reason of the death, physical or mental incapacity of a parent, or by reason of the continued absence from the home of a parent.

Note: One parent or other needy relative with whom an eligible child or children live is eligible for assistance if assistance is granted for the child or children, and if he is not receiving assistance from one of the other categories.

Any person is eligible for aid to the permanently and totally disabled who:

1. Is at least 18 years of age and under 65 years of age.
2. Is in need according to the State plan.
3. Is found to be permanently and totally disabled within the meaning of the State definition.
4. Is not an inmate of a public institution.
5. Is not a patient in an institution for tuberculosis or mental diseases.
6. Is not a patient in a medical institution as the result of having been diagnosed as having tuberculosis or a psychosis.
7. Is not receiving assistance for his own needs from any one of the other categorical assistance programs.

Review of Public Assistance Administration

Each year a review of public assistance administration is made in a group of counties by State field representatives. During 1952-53 the review included the reading and evaluation of 1,400 cases in 16 counties. During 1953-54 the review included 2,100 cases in 20 counties. Findings are always cleared with the county superintendents concerned after analysis in the State office. These reviews show that the assistance programs are generally administered on a sound basis and in accordance with Federal and State requirements throughout the State.

During the latter part of the past fiscal year the Federal government through the Regional Office of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare made a sample review of aid to the permanently and totally disabled in six North Carolina counties. Although this review was much more limited in scope than the State review, the comprehensive report based on the sample indicated that the program is being administered in accordance with requirements.

Complaints and Appeals

The number of public assistance appeals to the State Board of Allotments and Appeal has decreased during the second year of the biennium. During 1952-53, 107 requests for hearings were received as compared with only 90 requests received during 1953-54. The following tabulation shows the number, type, and action taken by the State Board of Allotments and Appeal during 1953-54:

	<i>OAA</i>	<i>ADC</i>	<i>APTD</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pending July 1, 1953	14	9	4	27
Requests received	61	24	5	90
Total handled	75	33	9	117
Requests withdrawn or disposed of by other means, such as adjustment by county prior to hearing	3	2	--	5
Disposed of by State Board:				
In favor of appellant	8	7	--	15
County action upheld	58	22	8	88
Pending June 30, 1954	6	2	1	9
Total	75	33	9	117

Case correspondence, handled largely by the supervisor of standards and procedures in the Division of Public Assistance, consisted of the following for the fiscal year 1953-54:

	Number of Letters and Memoranda
1. Inter-State services	6,932
2. Complaints and inquiries	1,917
3. Memoranda sent county departments of public welfare related to application review, policy, and procedure	1,907
4. Special correspondence on appeals, policies, etc.	979
Total	11,735

Expenditures for Assistance

Table 1 shows the average number of old age assistance and aid to dependent children recipients and the average monthly payments to recipients by fiscal years since July, 1937.

TABLE 1—SEVENTEEN-YEAR TREND OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN
NORTH CAROLINA

Fiscal Year	Old Age Assistance		Aid to Dependent Children		Aid to Permanently and Totally Disabled	
	Average Monthly Number of Recipients	Average Monthly Payment	Average Monthly Number of Recipients (Families)	Average Monthly Payment	Average Monthly Number of Recipients	Average Monthly Payment
1937-38	19,687	\$ 9.35	4,227	\$16.09	-----	-----
1938-39	31,610	9.41	7,729	15.33	-----	-----
1939-40	34,848	10.00	8,431	15.79	-----	-----
1940-41	36,853	10.12	9,659	16.76	-----	-----
1941-42	38,868	10.24	9,912	16.95	-----	-----
1942-43	38,469	10.45	8,943	17.57	-----	-----
1943-44	34,973	10.87	6,955	19.55	-----	-----
1944-45	32,975	11.84	6,204	22.96	-----	-----
1945-46	32,825	13.44	6,217	26.80	-----	-----
1946-47	35,628	16.20	6,985	32.29	-----	-----
1947-48	41,934	18.06	8,467	35.27	-----	-----
1948-49	49,228	20.23	10,614	39.51	-----	-----
1949-50	58,238	21.82	13,772	42.74	-----	-----
1950-51	61,748	22.29	16,028	44.10	2,226*	\$26.84
1951-52	54,249	23.52	16,878	46.51	4,102	27.24
1952-53	50,950	28.10	16,920	54.03	6,331	33.27
1953-54	50,869	30.15	17,322	58.41	8,255	35.54

* First payments for aid to permanently and totally disabled were made for March, 1951

Table 2 shows how North Carolina compares with other southern states and the nation as a whole in the number of recipients and average monthly payments for old age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and general assistance. As of May, 1954 North Carolina ranks 45th among the states on average payments for old age assistance, 41st on average payments for aid to dependent children, and 33rd on average payments for aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Only 38 states have established programs for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

TABLE 2. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: RECIPIENTS AND PAYMENTS TO RECIPIENTS IN 13 SOUTHERN STATES, AND TOTAL FOR 53 STATES,
BY PROGRAM, MAY, 1954¹

(Except for general assistance includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments)

State	Old-age Assistance				Aid to Dependent Children					Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled				General Assistance		
	Recipients	Payments		Number of Families	Number of Recipients		Payments to Recipients		Recipients	Payments		Cases	Payments		Total	Average
		Total	Average		Total ²	Children	Total Amount	Average Per— Family Recipient		Total	Average		Total	Average		
Total, 53 States.....	2,583,005	\$ 132,747,759	\$ 51.39	580,039	2,071,187	1,561,035	\$49,305,079	\$ 85.00	\$ 29.81	5208,459	\$511,164,991	5553.56	304,000	\$15,520,000	\$ 51.13	
Alabama.....	63,650	1,389,940	30.48	16,534	62,533	48,029	609,600	42.31	11.19	8,651	216,142	24.98	154	3,629	23.56	
Florida.....	68,314	3,136,111	45.91	19,494	67,817	51,414	1,049,066	53.84	18.48				35,400	390,500		
Georgia.....	97,031	3,619,906	37.31	13,751	49,211	37,707	1,021,828	74.31	20.76	7,155	295,921	41.36	2,154	44,364	20.60	
Kentucky.....	55,677	1,951,454	35.05	18,274	63,451	46,958	1,120,183	61.30	17.65				2,749	84,728	30.82	
Louisiana.....	119,350	6,113,505	51.22	17,468	65,959	49,840	1,111,207	63.61	16.85	12,011	503,539	41.95	6,723	265,231	39.45	
Maryland.....	10,726	476,909	44.46	5,818	23,263	17,951	549,640	94.47	23.63	4,156	216,614	52.12	2,198	120,048	54.62	
Mississippi.....	66,331	1,870,628	28.30	14,819	56,073	43,315	414,531	27.97	7.39	2,604	64,062	24.60	870	11,578	13.31	
North Carolina.....	51,369	1,580,339	30.76	18,788	70,735	53,995	1,132,028	60.25	16.00	9,038	328,992	36.40	2,206	48,028	21.77	
South Carolina.....	42,881	1,439,929	33.58	7,627	29,407	22,904	371,894	48.76	12.65	7,088	227,690	32.26	2,249	52,012	23.13	
Tennessee.....	67,179	2,413,989	35.93	21,547	77,527	58,004	1,462,741	67.89	18.87	1,087	43,020	39.58	2,584	31,970	12.37	
Texas.....	222,462	8,625,658	38.77	20,665	80,807	60,383	1,233,328	59.60	15.26				48,500	492,000		
Virginia.....	17,363	498,337	28.70	8,349	32,234	24,820	552,253	66.15	17.13	4,428	165,809	37.33	2,541	91,171	35.88	
West Virginia.....	26,151	820,865	31.39	18,031	67,518	52,563	1,439,221	79.82	21.32	6,977	246,612	35.35	2,716	77,288	28.46	

¹All data subject to revision.

²Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

³Partly estimated.

⁴Estimated.

⁵Data for 42 States.

Table 3 provides a basis for comparing expenditures for old age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to county welfare administration for the past four fiscal years with allotments to the counties for the fiscal year 1954-55. Expenditures by counties for 1952-53 and 1953-54 are shown in the appendix.

TABLE 3—EXPENDITURES FROM STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR OLD AGE ASSISTANCE, AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN, AID TO THE PERMANENTLY AND TOTALLY DISABLED, AND AID TO COUNTY WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

Item	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1951	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1952	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1953	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1954	Estimated Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1955
Old Age Assistance:					
Total assistance payments from Federal, State and county funds	\$16,599,006	\$15,271,464	\$15,251,054	\$18,290,780	\$20,288,000
State funds available	2,774,000	2,774,000	2,874,000	3,067,000	2,975,000
State's proportion of grant payments	2,255,627	2,171,161	2,179,463	2,289,614	2,540,000
Equalizing fund payments	396,088	353,810	335,040	284,625	435,000
Unexpended balance of State appropriation:					
Amount	122,284	249,029	359,497	492,741	-----
Per cent	4.4	9.0	12.5	16.0	-----
Aid to Dependent Children:					
Total assistance payments from Federal, State and county funds	8,605,839	9,384,834	9,831,496	12,080,487	14,490,000
State funds available	1,587,500	1,587,500	1,742,673	1,855,000	1,855,000
State's proportion of grant payments	1,229,633	1,231,657	1,209,375	1,178,685	1,590,000
Equalizing fund payments	223,720	200,670	169,565	182,175	265,000
Unexpended balance of State appropriation:					
Amount	134,147	155,173	363,733	494,140	-----
Per cent	8.4	9.8	20.9	26.6	-----
Aid to Permanently and Totally Disabled:					
Total assistance payments from Federal, State and county funds	164,892	1,338,320	2,162,292	3,511,540	4,114,320
State funds available	350,000	350,000	400,000	508,000	600,000
State's proportion of grant payments	25,943	211,529	366,773	507,210	600,000
Equalizing fund payments	-----	-----	7,350	-----	-----
Unexpended balance of State appropriation					
Amount	324,057	138,471	25,877	790	-----
Per cent	92.6	39.6	6.5	.156	-----
Equalizing Fund:					
Number counties participating	79	79	72	59	74
Aid to County Welfare Administration:					
Total payments, State and Federal	1,070,371	1,166,062	1,207,272	1,277,322	1,320,000
State funds available	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Payments to counties—State funds	300,000	300,000	299,999	299,640	300,000

Hospitalization of Assistance Recipients

The North Carolina plan for the hospitalization of assistance recipients as established under the 1950 amendments to the Federal Social Security Act and the 1951 amendments to the State public assistance laws define "assistance" as money payments to needy individuals, or payments for medical care on behalf of needy individuals. The plan as developed to implement the amendments provides for the hospitalization of assistance recipients since the State appropriation to the State Board of Public Welfare was made for only this type of medical care.

Under the Federal requirements participation in payments to hospitals for assistance recipients is available only in the difference between the recipient's monthly assistance payment and the monthly Federal maximum for the particular type of assistance.

For example, the monthly maximum payment for old age assistance is \$55. Therefore, for a recipient who receives an assistance payment of \$30 a month, Federal participation of only \$25 a month is available for hospitalization. Because of this requirement it has been necessary to make payments to hospitals on an installment basis in order to secure maximum Federal participation.

The formula for participation in the payments to the hospitals by the counties is Federal 50 per cent, State 25 per cent, and county 25 per cent, but because of the limited State appropriation the rate of \$6 per patient day was set by the State Board as the basis for participation—Federal \$3, State \$1.50, and county \$1.50 plus the balance of the rate actually charged by the hospital. Effective July 1, 1954, the rate became \$8 per day.

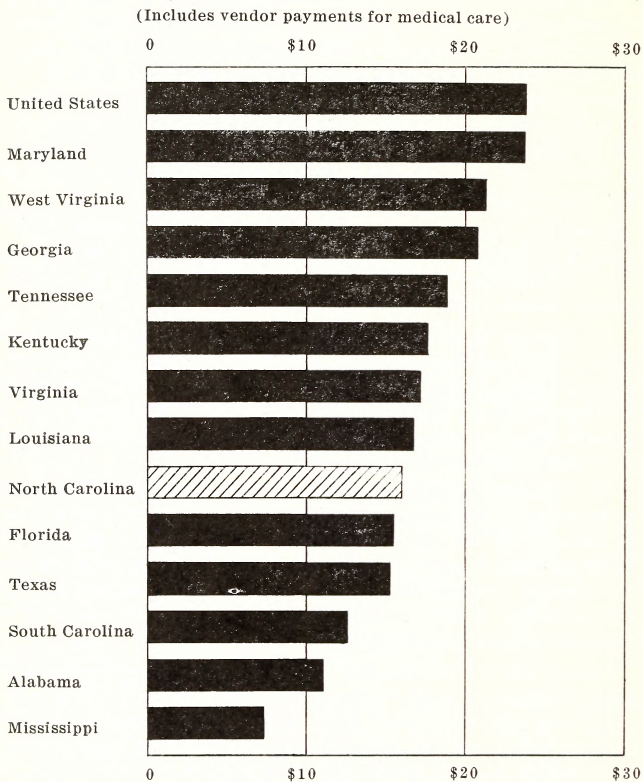
During 1952-53 the counties reported expenditures for the hospitalization of assistance recipients amounting to \$213,312 as compared with \$273,462 for 1953-54. Of the amount paid for 1952-53 the State's share at \$1.50 per patient day was \$53,328. Of the amount spent for 1953-54 the State's share was \$68,366.

Certification Plan for Special Types of Medical Care

Under a special plan agreed upon between the State Board of Public Welfare, the State Board of Health, and the other agencies concerned, provision was made for certification of persons eligible for medical care provided through specialized programs.

The plan is based on the cost of the service necessary and the ability of the individual or family to pay for the service. Eligibility

Chart 4. AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN AVERAGE PAYMENTS PER RECIPIENT IN THE UNITED STATES AND 13 SOUTHERN STATES, JUNE, 1954



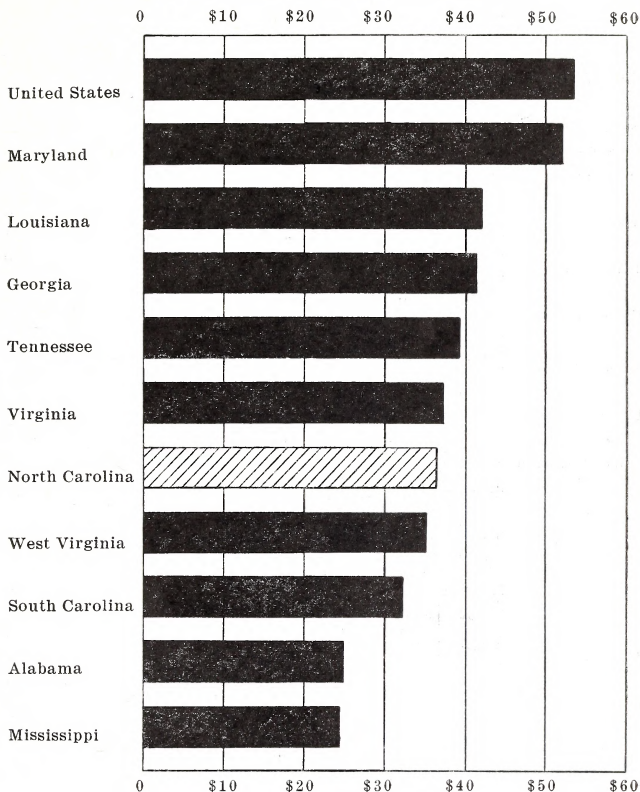
Source: Social Security Administration, August 16, 1954.

for certification is determined by the county department of public welfare through the use of a family income table. Since these services are so vital and more expensive than other types of medical care, the plan is more liberal than the plan of certification used for other types of medical care.

In addition to providing hospitalization for assistance recipients, the county departments of public welfare have continued to issue

**Chart 5. AID TO THE PERMANENTLY AND TOTALLY DISABLED
AVERAGE PAYMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND
TEN SOUTHERN STATES, JUNE, 1954**

(Includes vendor payments for medical care)

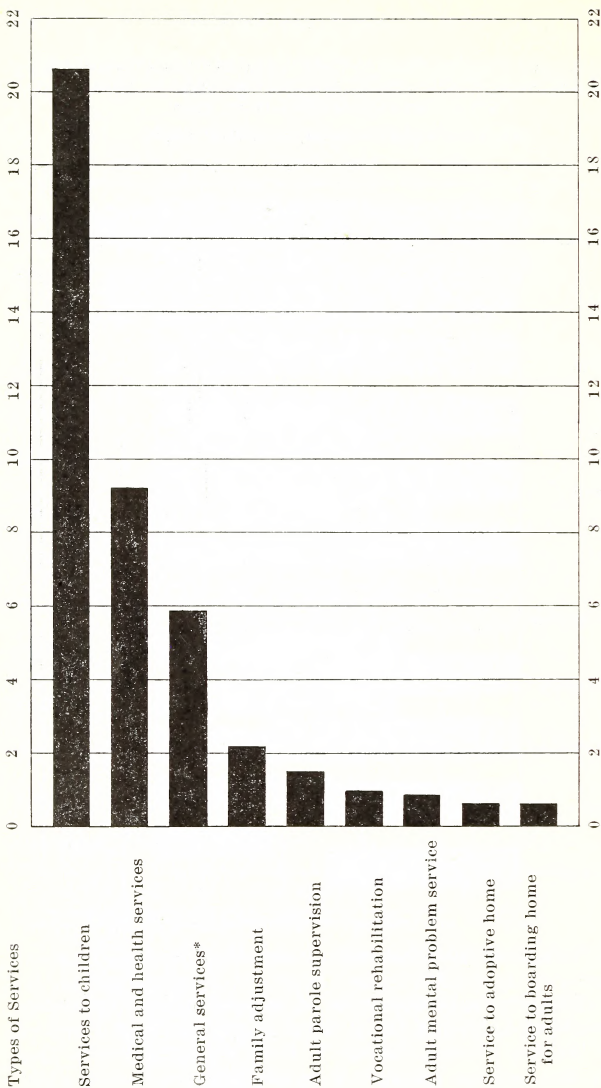


Source: Social Security Administration, August 16, 1954.

certifications for the hospitalization of indigent patients under the plan developed by Medical Care Commission and the State Board of Public Welfare, effective October 1, 1946. This certification program is the basis for payments to hospitals by the Medical Care Commission for the hospitalization of indigent patients.

Chart 6. TYPES OF SERVICES GIVEN TO CLIENTS BY COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENTS, JUNE, 1954

Thousands of Services



Thousands of Services

* Includes investigation of prisoners, educational and training service, county home service, OASI service, non-support of children, service to foster home, placement of State hospital patient, out of town inquiry, referral to other agencies, and other services.

Chart 7. COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

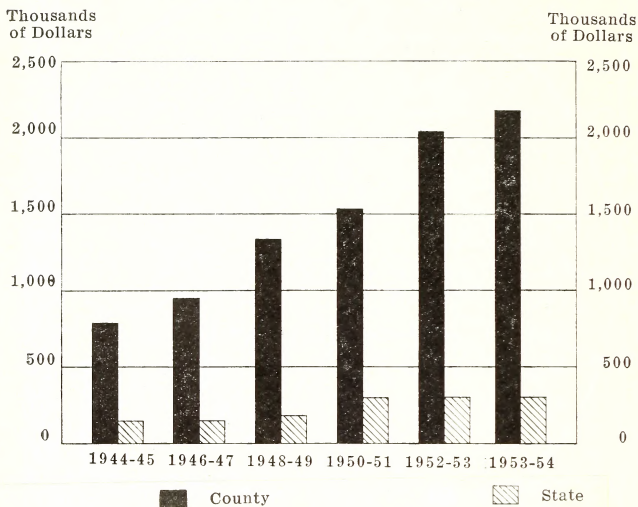


Source: North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare.

The 1951 General Assembly amended the law to authorize the Commission to increase the payments to hospitals for this purpose from \$1.00 per indigent patient day to \$1.50 effective July 1, 1951, and also authorized the Commission to make payments only for indigent patients who are not receiving old age assistance, aid to dependent children, or aid to the permanently and totally disabled since these three groups are now included in the appropriation to the State Board of Public Welfare for hospitalization described above.

For the fiscal year 1953-54 the 100 counties of the State paid \$1,751,573 for the hospitalization of 3,999 indigent patients per month as compared with \$1,518,920 for an average of 3,549 indigent patients per month during 1952-53. For medical care other than hospitalization the counties expended \$127,013 for 1952-53 and \$137,612 for 1953-54.

Chart 8. COUNTY AND STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF COUNTY DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC WELFARE, 1944-45—1953-54



Source: North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare.

County General Assistance

During the fiscal year 1952-53 the counties spent \$463,209 entirely from county funds to provide assistance to needy persons who were not eligible for assistance under programs financed by Federal, State, and county funds. Under this county program, payments were made to an average of 1,939 cases per month.

For the fiscal year 1953-54 the counties spent \$556,788 to provide county general assistance to needy people not eligible for assistance under any one of the Federally aided programs. The average monthly number of cases was 2,165 while the average monthly payment was \$21.43 as compared with an average monthly payment of \$19.92 for 1952-53.

Aid to County Welfare Administration

The cost of public welfare administration in the 100 counties for 1953-54 was \$3,464,245, an increase of \$215,651 over the 1952-53

cost. Of the amount for 1953-54 the counties paid \$2,003,243, the Federal Government paid \$1,161,362, and the State paid \$299,640.

Of the total county staff time approximately 66 per cent was required in the administration of old age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. The county superintendents of public welfare are also responsible for many other services to State and local agencies depending upon the county welfare departments for help in providing services to the citizens of the State.

DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE

MYRTLE P. WOLFF, *Director*

North Carolina has always been concerned about the welfare of its children. It has provided for them progressively through the years wherever its help was necessary to assure its future citizens needed protection and opportunity.

The State Board of Public Welfare and the 100 county departments of public welfare are the agencies in this State with broad statutory powers to look after the well-being of children whose security is or might be threatened. The increasing number of children in the State is resulting in a comparable increase in volume of needed services.

SERVICES TO CHILDREN IN THEIR OWN HOMES

In this State, it was early recognized that nothing can take the place of a child's own family—his own "kin"—and that every service possible should be provided to prevent family breakdown. Thus, as new techniques and methods have been developed to help families with their varying problems, services to children in their own homes or homes of relatives have increased.

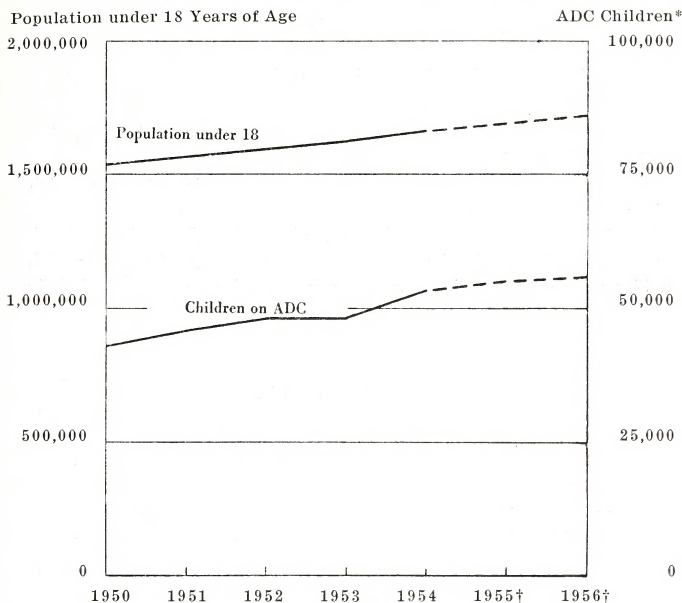
In April, 1954, 8,366 children and their families were receiving special case work services to help them work out their particular problems within the family group. There has been a gradual increase over the years in this type of service. This trend points up the increasing recognition that the giving of services to children in their own homes when minor difficulties occur often prevents family upset later.

TABLE 4—CHILDREN RECEIVING SERVICES IN THEIR OWN HOMES
OR HOMES OF RELATIVES, APRIL, 1951-1954

Month	Number
April, 1951	6,773
April, 1952	7,527
April, 1953	7,646
April, 1954	8,366

Homemaker service is another program which is being developed so that children may remain in their own homes during periods when

**Chart 9. NORTH CAROLINA'S CHILDREN: TRENDS IN POPULATION
AND CHILDREN RECEIVING ADC, 1950-1956**



* Number of children receiving ADC in June.

† Estimated.

Source: North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare.

a mother has become seriously ill or when some other calamity has befallen a family. Homemaker service provides housekeeping help during these temporary crises. In Guilford, Mecklenburg, and Wake counties this service is well organized with homemakers on the staffs of the county welfare departments.

Day care is another service which helps keep families together by providing good physical care, adequate supervision, and constructive growth experiences to children who must be cared for outside of their own homes for part of the day. Primarily these are children of employed mothers; and, since mothers are working in increasing numbers in this State as elsewhere, day care facilities for supplemental family care are on the increase.

The State Board of Public Welfare has responsibility for licensing day care programs under the broad statutes relating to protection of children. On June 1, 1954, the revised regulations governing these facilities were distributed in pamphlet form to the many agencies, organizations, and individuals interested that such supplemental parental care be adequate.

A foster family day care home is a private home caring for nine children or less with not more than one-third of the group under two years of age. The day nursery or day care center is a facility which gives day care only to 10 or more children two years of age or over. Since it is important for an infant's physical and emotional development that it be with its mother, the employment of mothers with babies under two is discouraged as is, therefore, the care of their infants in group facilities.

TABLE 5—NUMBER OF LICENSED DAY CARE FACILITIES
JUNE 30, 1951-1954

	Foster Family Day Care Home	Day Nursery or Day Care Center
June 30, 1951	40	26
June 30, 1952	58	35
June 30, 1953	63	63
June 30, 1954	79	72

CARE OF CHILDREN AWAY FROM THEIR OWN HOMES

Some children must, by force of circumstances, live away from their own families or relatives for varying periods of time. Emphasis is placed, however, on rehabilitation of the child's own family so that this most important area in the field of child care is not lost sight of in the immediacy of day to day planning for the child away from his home.

ADOPTION

For the child who has no family or is not wanted, the problem is one of finding an adoptive home as soon as possible which will take that child as its own and give him as nearly as possible the security which his own home failed to provide.

The 100 county departments of public welfare and three* private child placing agencies—North Carolina Children's Home Society, Family and Children's Service Bureau of Charlotte in Mecklenburg County, and the Family and Children's Service Agency of Winston-

Salem in Forsyth County—carry on North Carolina's growing adoptive program.

The number of direct placements or placements where the mother makes her own arrangements to place her baby without the help of careful social planning remains one of the chief threats to the well-being of children. As more interpretation and publicity become available regarding the dangers involved to mother, baby, and adoptive parents in this type of situation, the more the protection of proper agency placements is sought.

A total of 1,131 adoptions were registered by the State Board of Public Welfare in 1952-53 and a total of 1,221 in 1953-54.

TABLE 6—AGENCY PLACEMENTS FOR ADOPTIONS BY COUNTY
DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC WELFARE AND PRIVATE AGENCIES,
1951-1954, REGISTERED BY THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Year	Department of Public Welfare	N. C. Children's Home Society	Charlotte	Winston-Salem
1950-1951	360	87	23	13
1951-1952	350	98	14	16
1952-1953	373	86	3	12
1953-1954	315	97	9	7

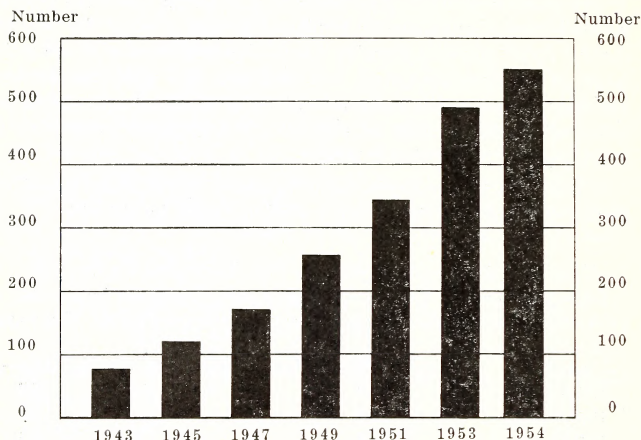
* As of May, 1954 the Catholic Charities Bureau was licensed provisionally to place Catholic babies in Raleigh Diocese.

North Carolina agencies are working with each other and with agencies in other states in placing children who are older, have physical handicaps, or are of mixed racial parentage. The North Carolina Children's Home Society is still engaged in the project of placing children from North Carolina orphanages in adoptive homes. Funds continue to be available to county departments of public welfare having child welfare workers for the cost of placement of children in foster homes while studies are being made prior to adoptive placement. This program, which allows for more adequate study and planning, promotes sounder adoptive placements and has been used increasingly. A total of 352 children received help from this source in 1953-54, 166 in 1952-53 and 112 from the program's inauguration in August, 1951 through June, 1952.

The State Board continues to participate in the Children's Bureau studies relating to adoptions throughout the nation and is also participating in the studies being conducted by the Child Welfare League of America to improve adoptive practices.

**Chart 10. LICENSED BOARDING HOMES FOR CHILDREN IN
NORTH CAROLINA, BY YEAR, 1943-1954**

(Numbers as of June 30 of each year)



Source: North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare.

CARE TO UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN

There is close correlation between the adequacy of a State's adoption program and the services it has available for the care of unmarried mothers and their babies since these are the babies which most often are direct placements. If a girl cannot obtain help to plan soundly, she often has no other choice but to place her baby with a couple willing to pay the cost of the medical and hospital care involved in delivery.

The State Board of Public Welfare, for a two-month period, paid the cost of care of unmarried mothers in licensed maternity homes in those cases where the county departments of public welfare provided case work service. It was found that in most of these cases a direct adoption placement would have resulted had these funds not been available as the counties involved had no way of helping the girls financially. Increasingly, the counties are accepting this financial responsibility since the rights of children to good homes and the rights of natural and adoptive parents to sound planning are involved.

During the years 1952 and 1953 the following number of unmarried mothers and their infants received care in North Carolina's three licensed maternity homes:

	1952	1953	1952	1953
	Mothers*		Infants**	
Faith Cottage	38	44	25	23
Florence Crittendon	207	194	151	150
Salvation Army	81	99	72	76
	326	248	337	249

* A total of 607 mothers received care during the biennium since 56 are included in both years.

** A total of 486 infants received care since 11 are included in both years.

FOSTER HOMES

If children must be away from their own families emphasis should always be upon re-establishing the home.

In the interim, foster care in a licensed home best meets most children's needs since children must have close relationships with adults and through them with their communities if they are to grow up adjusted to our way of living. In North Carolina this is recognized as essential and money has been appropriated by the Legislature and by the counties in increasing amounts to pay the cost of boarding care in licensed homes which are supervised by public agency case workers.

The State Board of Public Welfare reimburses county payments for boarding home care up to 50 per cent not to exceed \$42 a month for children under two years of age and \$35 a month for children over two years of age.

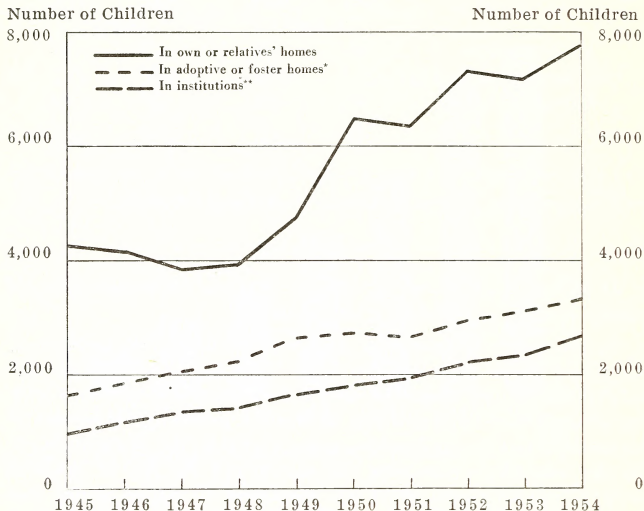
TABLE 7—NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN LICENSED BOARDING HOMES OF COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENTS, 1951-1954

Year	Number of Licensed Boarding Homes	Number of Children Given Care During Year
1950-1951	306	414
1951-1952	367	404
1952-1953	440	447
1953-1954	491	695

These homes are now in use in 73 counties. They include specialized homes giving care to physically handicapped children, children with emotional problems, and children with other exceptional needs.

Chart 11. TRENDS IN WHEREABOUTS OF CHILDREN RECEIVING SERVICES FROM COUNTY DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC WELFARE IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1945-1954

(Data as of June 30 of each year)



*Consistently about 50 per cent of this group are children in foster family homes and 50 per cent are in adoptive homes.

**Services are increasingly being given to the children in all types of institutions and to their families.

Source: North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare.

COMMERCIAL BOARDING HOMES

Commercial boarding homes are facilities giving full time care to children accepted directly from parents or guardians for whom no case work services are requested from a social agency.

Protection to these children is assured by the State Board of Public Welfare which licenses the homes and gives general supervision. There are now 12 such homes, three of which are specialized homes for mentally handicapped children.

INTERSTATE AND INTERNATIONAL PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN

The number of children being moved about is levelling off. Fewer are coming from other countries though North Carolina is still co-

operating with the international agencies, and fewer are coming from or going to other states. Insofar as this reflects more stability in families means more security for children.

During this two-year period a total of 20 out-of-State children were approved for placement in North Carolina adoptive homes, including two from Alaska and one from Puerto Rico. Sixteen children went to approved adoptive homes outside the State, including one to Switzerland.

In addition to these, 64 children were approved for other types of placement in North Carolina and 60 were placed in other states upon approval of the State agencies concerned. These children were assured good care because of the co-operative case work planning of the welfare agencies in the other states and countries involved and thus a total of 160 children were given adequate protection as they were being uprooted to live elsewhere.

CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS

It is being recognized increasingly that group living is not good for most children if it extends over long periods of time. Children in this country are a part of a family-focused society. They grow up close to their mothers and fathers and grow naturally into their places in communities. Children must have these normal avenues of development and, if their own families cannot provide this, substitute families should.

The institutions in North Carolina are aware of this and are concerned about children who become "lost" in institutions. Through closer co-operation with county departments of public welfare, this problem is gradually lessening; and as more emphasis is given to family rehabilitation and as foster home facilities are being developed, institutions are not forced to give this long-time care.

During the last biennium the stimulation of services previously given, the excellent leadership in their own organizations, and the assistance of the School of Social Work at the University of North Carolina have helped to account for a continuing improvement in services to children in many of these facilities.

The Baptist Orphanage is expanding its foster care programs, the Alexander Home its facilities for treating emotionally disturbed and handicapped children. No children under two years of age were accepted in these institutions during the biennium and the number under four years of age is decreasing.

There is growing recognition among these institutions that group care facilities offer constructive help to many adolescents who must have care away from their own families, to children whose own parents are not able to care for them but do not want their children to become attached to foster parents, to children who are emotionally deprived and unable to relate in close family circles until they have had experience with adults in a less personal setting. Along with this is coming a recognition of the need for more skilled staff and more facilities such as mental health clinics.

The Advisory Committee of the State Association of Children's Institutions continued to meet from time to time with members of the State Board of Public Welfare to discuss problems of mutual interest and concern.

The picture of services to children in North Carolina is encouraging as this biennium ends.

Though the population in this age group has increased tremendously during the past 14 years, as has the number of children needing help, this help is now being given increasingly to children in their own homes or in good substitute homes.

Fewer hasty plans are made for children and more protection is offered them. This is a healthy sign for the future.

STAFF

The developments reviewed above could not have been accomplished without skilled staff in the county departments of public welfare who carry the chief responsibilities. While often the loads are high and the problems difficult, the supervisors and workers get the job done well. The skills needed come from experience and training and North Carolina is among the top states in competence of public child welfare staff.

Since the time Federal funds were first made available for educational grants, 330 persons have received this financial help to attend accredited schools of social work. Many are still in the public welfare programs in North Carolina in such various capacities as State supervisors and consultants, county superintendents, supervisors and workers. Others have gone to the private agency field in the State. The child welfare staffs in the counties number close to 100 with requests for many more positions on file and needed.

TABLE 8—PARENTAL STATUS OF CHILDREN IN CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS, BY CALENDAR YEAR

Calendar Year	Number of Children in Institutions	STATUS OF CHILDREN					
		Full Orphans		Half Orphans		Both Parents Living	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
1953	4,195	373	8.9	2,024	48.2	1,798	42.9
1952	4,290	414	9.7	2,107	49.1	1,769	41.2
1951	4,306	406	9.4	2,217	51.5	1,683	39.1
1950	4,263	444	10.4	2,276	53.4	1,543	36.2
1949	3,395	368	10.9	1,814	53.4	1,213	35.7
1948	3,418	378	11.1	1,906	55.8	1,134	33.1

On the State level, the child welfare supervisory and consultant staff has continued to help counties improve their services with focus sharpening on the quality of service given.

A *Manual for Work With Children* was developed and distributed in December, 1953 and this was followed by 10 district meetings around the State to review the manual with clerks of superior courts and staffs of the county departments of public welfare. This has made more easily available the laws, policies, and resources in North Carolina relating to children and has been of help in the administration of the child welfare program.

Another administrative and supervisory tool being developed by counties and the Division of Child Welfare is a series of weights for the different types of child welfare cases to serve as a guide in size of case loads.

As North Carolina's program develops, the State Board of Public Welfare is indebted to its Advisory Child Welfare Committee representing 23 state-wide organizations, which meets twice each year and gives invaluable help through its suggestions and interpretation for the improvement of services to children in North Carolina.

TABLE 9—CHILD CARING INSTITUTIONS

Institution	Executive Officer	Location	Founded	Capacity	No. Under Care 12-31-52	No. Under Care 12-31-53
INSTITUTIONS EXEMPT FROM LICENSE						
Religious Orphanages						
Appalachian School	Rev. P. W. Lambert	Penland	1935	45	20	17
Baptist Orphanage	Rev. W. C. Reed, Gen. Supt.	Thomasville		548	457	482
a. Mills Home	Charles Kearnes	Thomasville	1885			
b. Kennedy Home	Rev. W. A. Smith	Kinston	1914			
Catholic Orphanage	Rev. M. J. Begley	Nazareth	1899	100	75	79
Children's Home, Inc.	M. T. Lambeth	Winston-Salem	1909	420	412	413
Christian Orphanage	Dr. John G. Truitt	Elon College	1904	83	78	80
Church of God						
Orphanage	Rev. P. H. McCorn	Kannapolis	1945	46	53	59
Falcon Orphanage	Rev. C. R. McCartney	Falcon	1909	63	74	73
Freewill Baptist						
Orphanage	Rev. S. A. Smith	Middlesex	1920	85	72	76
Grandfather Home						
for Children	Dr. Fletcher Nelson	Banner Elk	1914	93	94	95
Methodist Orphanage	Rev. Forrest D. Hedden	Raleigh	1899	290	277	250
Mountain Orphanage	Harry E. Barkley	Black Mountain	1904	62	58	55
Nazareth Orphans' Home	Thomas L. Moose	Rockwell	1906	60	42	44
Presbyterian Orphans' Home	Rev. A. B. McClure	Barium Springs	1891	295	244	223
Thompson Orphanage	M. D. Whisnant	Charlotte	1887	96	79	71
TOTAL				2,286	2,035	2,017
Fraternal Orphanages						
Colored Orphanage of N. C.	Rev. T. H. Brooks	Oxford	1883	175	147	138
I. O. O. F. Home	J. H. Caudill	Goldsboro	1892	60	53	50
Children's Home of N. C., J. O. A. M.	Robert B. Bruton	Lexington	1925	200	195	186
Oxford Orphanage	A. D. Leon Gray	Oxford	1872	322	324	320
Pythian Home	D. W. Huggins	Clayton	1910	63	41	46
TOTAL				820	760	740
INSTITUTIONS SUBJECT TO LICENSE						
Alexander Schools, Inc.	John W. Vogler	Union Mills	1925	250	235	189
Dunn Freewill Baptist Orphanage	J. Edward Johnson	Dunn	1946	35	34	30
Eliada Orphans' Home	Grace Green, Sec.	Asheville	1904	90	†65	†65
Memorial Industrial School	W. L. Peay	Winston-Salem	1900	82	74	78
Robeson County Indian Orphanage	Mrs. P. A. Underwood	Pembroke	1942	18	18	18
Pittsboro Christian Home	W. E. Hollingsworth	Pittsboro	1953	16		10
Sipes Orchard Home	John G. Odom	Conover	1945	34	27	28
South Mountain Institute	W. R. Williams	Nebo	1919	56	57	56
Institutions for Specialized Care						
*Alexander Home	Miss Blanche H. White	Charlotte	1892	30	24	27
Institutions for Temporary Care						
Wright Refuge	Miss Lizzie Gray Chandler	Durham	1922	40	22	16
TOTAL				651	556	517

* This institution is not subject to license but is licensed permissively by request of the Board of the Home.

† Estimate.

DIVISION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

DOROTHY PARK GRIFFIN, *Director*

The expansion of services of the Division of Psychological Services during the past decade is shown by the following:

Biennium	Number of Psychological Interviews	Number of Counties Served
1944-46	677	63
1946-48	1,738	93
1948-50	3,633	97
1950-52	3,800	98
1952-54	4,710	100

PSYCHOLOGICAL CLINIC SERVICES

The psychological staff consisted of four full-time clinical psychologists and one half-time psychologist during the entire biennium. During the summers the staff increased to five full-time clinicians. Since February, 1953 a full-time clinical psychologist has maintained headquarters at Asheville, thus insuring more frequent as well as more economical services to the western counties.

In February, 1954 the territories of the five psychologists were reassigned more nearly to correspond with those of the ten field representatives. Each psychologist is responsible for the examination of cases referred by the counties in his territory. However, emergency requests can frequently be met by another psychologist or handled at the State office. On request, school projects are carried out by the psychologist assigned to that particular territory.

The psychological clinics are conducted as needed in the offices of the county departments of public welfare. In addition to agency cases, service is given to cases referred to the county department of public welfare by teachers, parents, public health nurses, judges, child-caring institutions, public or private agencies. The county department of public welfare gathers the necessary information for the referral blanks and sends the referrals to the Division of Psychological Services.

Any county may request a clinic. When three or four referrals are received at the State office, a psychologist will schedule a trip to that county.

Many different kinds of cases are seen at these clinics. Infants are examined as early as three months of age to determine their suitability for adoption. A check-up test within a few months is recommended, and frequently a third test before the final adoption papers are signed. By means of the successive tests, the child's progress is watched and the boarding home or the adoptive parents, as the case may be, have the benefit of the evaluations of the psychologist.

Among the problems referred through the county departments of public welfare to the psychologists for testing are those of children who are mentally deficient. Others have serious reading or speech difficulties. Some are emotionally disturbed, and the most serious cases are routinely referred to a psychiatric clinic.

A psychological examination may be required as a prerequisite for admission to a child-caring institution, foster boarding home, training school, or institution for defectives. Juvenile court cases are frequently referred to the psychologist as an aid to the judge in making a decision. Many truancy cases are also seen with a view toward the prevention of more serious delinquency.

Adult cases most frequently handled are those judged by the county departments of public welfare as likely to be eligible for consideration for aid to the permanently and totally disabled or by the Eugenics Board for sterilization.

Every case is interviewed individually, and the tests administered are carefully chosen to meet the needs of the individual. After consultation with parents, teachers, case workers, and a careful consideration of the case history, specific suggestions are made to the local departments of public welfare. Within a short time a detailed written report is sent out from the State office.

During the fiscal year 1952-53, a total of 2,204 psychological interviews were conducted, and during 1953-54 the number was 2,506, making a total for the biennium of 4,710. The average number of cases examined per month was approximately 200. Of these 4,225 were initial interviews and 485 were retests. With the exception of 52, which were examined by fee psychologists located in various colleges throughout the State, all of these cases were examined by the State staff.

During the biennium clinics were held in all 100 counties. Over 80 per cent of the individuals examined were infants or children under 21 years of age.

The following is a breakdown of cases examined by staff psychologists during the biennium: infants (below the age of 2 years) 450; children (2-20 years of age) 3,385; adults 823.

Sources of referral were: 2,923 by the department of public welfare only; 225 by juvenile courts; 784 by schools; 117 by public health; 463 by parents or relatives; 19 by vocational rehabilitation*; and 152 from other sources.

Reasons for referral were: adoption, 721; foster home placement, 179; orphanage placement, 586; aid to the permanently and totally disabled, 365; Eugenics Board, 542; behavior problems, 892; educational problems, 1,338; vocational problems, 154; institutionalization, 265**; correctional schools, 16**; Caswell Training School, 236**; Cerebral Palsy Hospital, 31; and other reasons, 79.

In addition to examinations psychologists held the following conferences in the county departments of public welfare: 361 with groups of workers; 1,849 with individual workers; 67 with groups of teachers; 160 with individual teachers; 2,224 with parents and relatives; 754 with the superintendents of public welfare; 147 with other persons concerned with the case.

SCHOOL PROJECTS

The plan for the activity known as school projects was worked out in the spring of 1949 in cooperation with State Department of Public Instruction, including the Division of Special Education and the consultant for mental health of the School-Health Coordinating Service. According to this plan, the psychologist visits interested schools and gives psychological examinations, interpreting the results through group conferences with teachers.

School projects have proved especially valuable in helping teachers work with children who encounter difficulty in school. When three or four children in the same school are considered in need of psychological examinations, the school may request this service from the county department of public welfare.

It is important that the parents and the children understand that this service has been requested by the school and that they be prepared for a social study to be made by the welfare agency to determine if the request is one which can be referred to the Psychological Division. The county welfare department works in cooperation with the

* This breakdown added during the fiscal year 1953-54.

** Institutionalization used during the fiscal year 1952-53. This was broken down in the fiscal year 1953-54 to correctional schools and Caswell Training School. The total for these three breakdowns for the biennium of July 1952-June 1954 is 517.

child, his parents, and the school and adequate preparation is given prior to the psychologist's visit to the school.

At group meetings with teachers, reasons for referral are clarified, and general information is given regarding the types of problems represented by the cases. The service rendered can be most valuable to the teachers when the cases are quite different. Individual conferences are held with parents of the child tested.

After examinations, the group meets again for a discussion of the test results and of possible constructive action to be taken. The psychologist's report is sent to the superintendent of schools and to the school principal as well as to the county superintendent of public welfare.

A report of the interpretation of the findings of the psychologist is given by the agency worker to the parents and to the school. Continuing services of the county public welfare agency are offered if indicated by the social study and the psychological examination.

Sixteen school projects were requested in ten counties during the biennium. Forty-eight school children were tested. The following counties used this service:

Anson	Pender
Cumberland	Robeson
Duplin	Rowan
Hertford	Scotland
Northampton	Stokes

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Members of the staff met with or made talks to 42 different groups during this period.

The Division cooperated with the State Mental Hygiene Society in getting out material for National Mental Health Week and in the production of the Manual, *Mental Health Resources in North Carolina*; with the North Carolina Psychological Association in conducting a State survey of the employment status of psychologists and in serving as host to the Association for its October meeting in 1953; with the State Mental Health Council, preparing the minutes of this organization.

INSPECTION OF MENTAL HOSPITALS AND LICENSING OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Fire and sanitation inspections were requested for all private institutions in the State caring for mental patients or alcoholics.

Eleven private institutions were licensed during the biennium, and were visited by the director in 1953 and in 1954. Those receiving licenses are:

Appalachian Hall, Asheville
Broadoaks Sanatorium, Morganton
Clearview Sanatorium, Ayden (Licensed January 1954)
Elmwood Sanatorium, Inc., Elm City (Licensed December 1952)
Glenwood Park Sanitarium, Greensboro*
Graylyn, Winston-Salem
Green Terrace Sanitarium, Kittrell
Highland Hospital, Asheville
Keeley Institute, Greensboro
Meyer Ward (Duke Hospital), Durham**
Pine Bluff Sanitarium, Pine Bluff

Two other facilities for alcoholics were inspected but were not licensed, having not yet met the requirements.

CLEARANCE OF RESIDENCE FOR INTER-STATE TRANSFER OF MENTAL PATIENTS AND COOPERATION WITH STATE HOSPITALS

The county departments of public welfare cooperate with the State hospitals with regard to commitment of patients, securing social history material, certifying indigency, placement outside the hospital, follow-up of patients who are on probation, and investigation of claims to residence of patients believed to be residents of North Carolina.

Correspondence regarding legal settlement for these patients is routed through the Division of Psychological Services. When the county department of public welfare has established a patient's claim to residence in North Carolina the information is sent to the Hospitals Board of Control for action with regard to authorization of return of the patient. During 1952-54, residence in North Carolina was cleared for 134 patients.

* Not licensed 1953-54, as it did not satisfy requirements. To be licensed again for 1954-55.

** No longer licensed separately by the State Board of Public Welfare, since it is an integral part of Duke Hospital, which is licensed by the Medical Care Commission.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

ROBERT H. MUGGE, *Director*

During the biennium the Research and Statistical Division has continued its effort to make available all necessary factual information concerning public welfare in North Carolina. Providing such information requires that all relevant data be collected, edited, tabulated, interpreted, and published. After such processing the information is available for use in the improvement of public welfare administration throughout the State.

Major emphasis is placed upon the regular reporting of program activities. The county departments of public welfare submit reports periodically on the services rendered, the turnover in cases, the amounts of assistance provided, and the individuals and families served. This information is summarized in State reports and the items of general interest are published in the monthly multilithed bulletin, *Public Welfare Statistics*.

During the biennium improvements were made in the format and organization of *Public Welfare Statistics*. Tables included in the bulletin are now grouped according to general topics: "Summaries of Services and Assistance for North Carolina," "Summaries of Financial Assistance for Counties," "Comparisons for States," "Child Welfare Services," "Institutions," and "Other Services."

In addition to the monthly statistical tables, each issue includes a special report on some particular phase of public welfare in the State: during the biennium there have been reports on investigations into such topics as adoptions, juvenile delinquency, training schools, prison population, hospitalization and medical care, county homes, aid to dependent children, old age assistance, and licensed boarding homes. Approximately 1,200 copies of *Public Welfare Statistics* are distributed each month.

Four research bulletins were published during the two-year period: *Needs of Persons 60 Years of Age and Over and Services Rendered by the Department of Public Welfare in Polk County, North Carolina*.

The Effects of the Lien Law on Old Age Assistance Recipients in North Carolina

What of ADC in North Carolina?

Recently Released Women Prisoners

The first report, on older persons receiving public welfare services in Polk County, was the last in a series of three, similar studies

having previously been reported for Warren and Hyde counties. The lien law study, made in late 1951 when the law first went into effect, was an investigation into the economic circumstances of 1,671 property-owning recipients of old age assistance, approximately two-thirds of whom withdrew from the program in order to avoid the lien.

What of ADC in North Carolina? is an information bulletin reporting on the North Carolina portion of a nation-wide study into aid to dependent children made in the fall of 1950, under the sponsorship of the American Public Welfare Association. The report includes detailed information concerning a sample of 213 families whose cases were closed in October 1950.

Recently Released Women Prisoners presents an investigation made at the request of the North Carolina Conference for Social Service. It was conducted during the winter of 1953-54 through the use of files at Women's Prison and the Prison Department. The records of 900 women who served full terms and were released from Women's Prison during four years, 1949 through 1952, were studied.

The State Board of Public Welfare co-operated in two nation-wide studies conducted by the Federal Bureau of Public Assistance during 1953. In May, 1953 a sample of 2,075 recipients of old age assistance in 22 counties was selected, and their personal characteristics, home situations, and economic conditions were analyzed. The findings have been published in *Public Welfare News*.

In November, 1953 a sample of 1,323 aid to dependent children families throughout the State were included in a study designed to determine causes of dependency, family composition, concurrent receipt of old age and survivors insurance, and certain other factors. The results of the North Carolina study were published in three successive issues of *Public Welfare Statistics*.

In July, 1953 regular reporting of non-financial service cases by county departments was initiated. As a result there will be available for the first time for the fiscal year 1953-54 complete information on persons receiving non-financial services from departments of public welfare in the State and the nature of the services rendered.

Continuing efforts have been made during the biennium to improve the quality of statistical reporting. A series of ten statistical workshops, attended by statistical personnel and county superintendents of public welfare, were held throughout the State.

Statistical instructions are ordinarily conveyed to county department personnel by the field representatives or through correspondence. However, whenever necessary, the staff of the Division of Research and Statistics has been available to provide direct assistance in statistical matters to county departments of public welfare. In addition, the staff has been called upon increasingly to provide consultation and assistance on technical matters relating to program research and statistical accounting to the various divisions of the State Board of Public Welfare.

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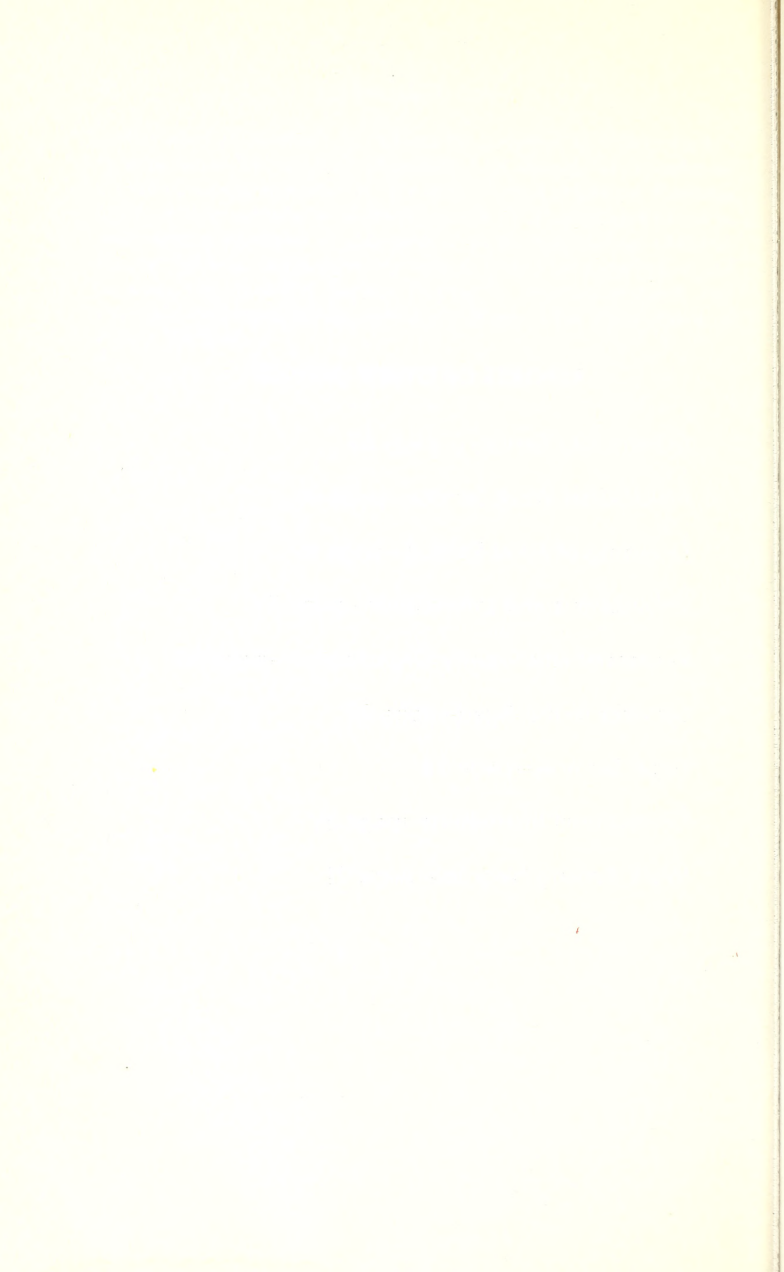
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COMMUNITY SERVICES

NELSON W. STEPHENSON, *Consultant*

Co-operative work with existing organizations and agencies in order to bring better service to people of North Carolina has been the aim of the Community Services unit of the State Board of Public Welfare during the biennium. Emphasis has been placed upon both the development of needed resources and the more effective use of existing resources.

During the past two years, the consultant has worked with the following organizations in many areas of mutual concern: the Junior Woman's Clubs; North Carolina Council of Civil Defense; North Carolina Bar Association; North Carolina Family Life Council; North Carolina Conference for Social Service; North Carolina Public Health Association; Community Chest and Council; Home Demonstration Clubs; North Carolina Mental Hygiene Society; North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs; voluntary health agencies; and many other local groups at the county level.

The consultant continues to work closely with the North Carolina Council of Civil Defense in the area of emergency welfare services. Since staffs of county departments of public welfare will carry major responsibility for emergency welfare services in case of a disaster situation, it has been necessary to keep them constantly informed of developments in the over-all State-wide Civil Defense plan. This has been done by the consultant on Community Services, who maintains close contact with the staff of the State Civil Defense Council.

Another continuing activity has been work with the Junior Woman's Clubs on the Children's Clothing Closet project. Over 90 per cent of the Junior Clubs in the State participated in this project. During the past biennium, more than 200,000 garments, new and used, have been collected by the clubs and distributed through county departments of public welfare to children known by the department to be in need.

The consultant has prepared leaflets of instruction for the project, conferred regularly with the club leaders for the purpose of defining and stimulating the project and of setting standards, and helped prepare news releases on needs and progress. The result of this project has been not only the meeting of one material need of underprivileged children but has brought about increased understanding by club members of the many other problems in the area of child welfare.

In co-operation with the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, the consultant developed and helped promote a new project known as the "Help-A-Home" project. Working with Federation leaders, instructions for the implementation of the project were developed and distributed to the more than 250 Women's Clubs in the State.

The consultant met with these clubs in every section of the State for the purpose of promoting the project and of interpreting the total public welfare program. Over 150 clubs throughout the State have adopted the project and distributed hundreds of articles to families known by the county departments of public welfare to be in need. The rehabilitative aspects of this project have been recognized, and it has been termed successful by all persons participating in it.

The past two years have seen much progress in the area of legal aid. The consultant, working with the Legal Aid Committee of the North Carolina State Bar Association, has been active in promoting legal aid in counties throughout the State. This program has been beneficial to county departments of public welfare, particularly in the area of services to children whose problems involve some legal aid service. At the present time, 26 counties have a legal aid plan and handle over 300 cases per year.

The consultant continues to maintain close contact with agencies, both public and private, in the defense areas of the State. By working with these agencies and military personnel, it has been possible to bring about a better understanding of services available, especially to children. In the community this results in a closer working relationship between the military personnel and the county departments of public welfare.

Working through county departments of public welfare, a second State-wide study was made of resources in each county which are available for co-operative planning toward giving better service to people. From this study, it is possible to measure the progress made by county departments of public welfare in their work with civic clubs and voluntary agencies, churches, and many other local groups in utilizing, strengthening, and extending services already available to children and to families.

The first study of this type showed that during the fiscal year 1950-51, 595 organizations in 93 counties engaged in some type of welfare work in co-operation with county departments of public welfare.

The second study showed that in a one-year period that number almost doubled. This indicates that the county departments of public welfare are becoming increasingly conscious of the value of these organized groups and are working more closely with them.

A co-operative program between the county departments of public welfare and the Home Demonstration Clubs has been developed and copies of the written plan distributed to the departments and clubs throughout the State. The consultant, working with staff members of the State Extension Service, Home Demonstration Division, developed the program plan, which resulted in the inclusion of public welfare as a topic for programs in Home Demonstration Clubs.

Special work in nutrition and homemaking for aid to dependent children families has been begun in several counties through the co-operative efforts of county departments of public welfare, home demonstration agents, and health departments.

Over one half of the county departments of public welfare have established resource files for the use of their staff members in working with community groups. A file card is used to list pertinent information regarding each organization in the community. This handy reference makes department of public welfare staffs more aware of existing resources and stimulates greater utilization of these resources for the benefit of children and adults served by the welfare program.

In addition to the above major projects, continued consultation has been given to State and county staff members, civic club leaders, voluntary health groups, and other agencies in the area of community resources which will be helpful in giving better service to the people of the community.

FIELD SOCIAL WORK SERVICE

ADA McRACKAN, *Director*

Field Social Work Service provides the channel through which regular administrative contact is maintained between the State Board of Public Welfare and the 100 county departments of public welfare. Each of the ten public welfare field representatives is assigned to a territory ranging in size from eight to twelve counties.

Field territories were reorganized early in the biennium in order to provide the highest quality of service possible to the counties. The public welfare field representatives spend six weeks in working with county departments of public welfare, with every seventh week spent in the State office.

Plans for the week of conferences in the State office are carefully prepared in advance in order to provide an opportunity for each division and service to have ample time to work with the public welfare field representatives as a group and individually keeping them informed on the various phases of the program and obtaining information from them on the status of the work of the agency in each county. Seven such conferences were held each year of the biennium. Field Service was provided without interruption caused by staff vacancies from November 1, 1952, to the end of the biennium.

Intensive work was done with the public welfare field representatives to improve the quality of the regular field reports submitted to the State office giving information on the status of the work in county departments of public welfare. Three hundred and three such reports were prepared for use by the State staff. In addition special reports giving information on unusual situations were submitted when necessary.

Increasing emphasis was placed on improved service to the public through a more intensive staff development program and more carefully planned administrative assistance to county departments of public welfare. This work with the county staffs was carried on through the 2,538 visits made by the ten public welfare field representatives to county departments of public welfare during the biennium.

Special emphasis was placed on the importance of interpretation of the program to the public, sound inter-agency relationships, improved administration, and careful supervision. In attempting to assist county staff members to improve their day by day performance,

staff and group meetings were conducted by the public welfare field representatives for the purpose of helping staff members improve case work practices.

The plan for quarterly staff meetings with each county department of public welfare, initiated during the prior biennium, was continued. Interpretation of new programs to the county welfare departments aided in a better understanding of these programs and resulted in uniform implementation of the new policies. Staff members were encouraged to attend professional institutes and conferences and to make use of professional material available through the local and State public welfare libraries. Encouragement was given to county welfare department staff members to take advantage of the educational grant provisions for graduate study.

Much of the progress which is evident from the reports of the various divisions and services of the State Board of Public Welfare reflects the work done by the public welfare field representatives in their work with county departments of public welfare.

Special mention should be made of the detailed review of the public assistance programs which was made by the public welfare field representatives in 36 selected counties during the biennium. These reviews were of value to the State Board of Public Welfare in the supervision of the public assistance programs throughout the State and to the Federal Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in the review of State activities. These reviews give assurance that the public assistance programs are operating in conformity with the State and Federal laws and the approved State agency plan.

The annual reviews of total administration made in each of the 100 counties by the public welfare field representatives were extensively used by the agency in evaluating progress and in planning future activities. The county superintendent of public welfare, county board of public welfare, and other county officials participated with the public welfare field representative in making each of these reviews.

A useful device initiated during this biennium was provision for a series of annual individual conferences with public welfare field representatives at the close of the calendar year and the heads of the various divisions and services of the State agency. The status of the work in each county was carefully reviewed as a basis for evaluating progress and establishing the plan for work with each county department of public welfare.

The field staff continued to carry responsibility for stimulating work with children and youth. The problems of migratory people, particularly children, were given considerable attention.

Improved service was assured many cases through careful analysis and follow-up attention by public welfare field representatives to the 4,192 copies of case correspondence routed to the State agency by institutions and agencies, such as the State tuberculosis sanatoria, mental hospitals, Veterans Administration, orthopedic hospital, and private hospitals having a social service division. Special attention was given to 525 cases involving unusual situations.

Agency directories of county departments of public welfare were kept current and made available to State and local staffs.

Assistance was given to the North Carolina Association of Case Workers in planning and carrying out the programs for the annual State meetings and semi-annual district meetings held throughout the State. The focus of this association is on improved professional service. A close working relationship was maintained with the School of Social Work of the University of North Carolina in order to co-operate in providing field work placements for graduate students in training for public welfare positions.

Much responsibility was accepted in Field Service for inter-agency activities with the State Board of Health, the State Department of Public Instruction, the State Department of Labor, State Commission for the Blind, and a large number of private agencies. Conferences by field staff personnel with staff members of these various agencies brought a fuller utilization of community and State resources. The field staff served on many committees with representatives from other agencies to accomplish objectives of mutual interest. Many talks were made by invitation before various agencies and organizations for interpretation of public welfare and as a basis of fuller co-operation at both State and local levels.

LICENSING OF FUND-RAISING

LILY E. MITCHELL, *Director*

During the year 1952-53, 35 new organizations were referred to the State Board of Public Welfare for clearance of their fund-raising campaigns under the State solicitation law; in the year 1953-54, 54 organizations were referred.

Of the total 89 new organizations, 17 were licensed, 33 did not file application, 12 were found exempt from license, 11 could not qualify, 1 application was withdrawn, 1 organization was not eligible to file, and 14 had applications pending on June 30, 1954.

LICENSING OF ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES

During the Period July 1, 1952—June 30, 1954

One hundred and forty-six organizations were licensed to solicit during the year 1952-53 a total of \$18,493,428 and 100,000 pounds of commodities-in-kind. The range in goals for the individual fund-raising campaigns extended from \$100 to \$4,400,000. The 34 organizations which comprised the group of North Carolina agencies sought total goals which amounted to \$12,329,950. During this year four organizations were refused license to solicit and it was found that five individuals had attempted to solicit funds in the guise of aid for churches.

One hundred and fifty-five organizations were licensed during the year 1953-54 to solicit a total of \$16,422,321 and 83,200 pounds of commodities-in-kind. Their individual goals ranged from \$150 to \$3,500,000. The 43 organizations which comprised the North Carolina group sought total goals which amounted to \$10,829,882. License was refused during the year to five organizations and four were found to be exempt from license. It was also found that six individuals were attempting to solicit in the guise of aid to churches.

The 167 organizations licensed during the biennium are shown in the following tables. For organizations licensed during only one year or a portion of one year of the biennium, the license year is specified. All others applied for and received licenses for both years. Civic organizations licensed to solicit during a limited period for a special project are shown separately. In conformity with the statute other State agencies were requested to make recommendations regarding licensing of organizations with programs in their fields of specialization.

ORGANIZATIONS LICENSED, 1952-53 AND 1953-54

Foreign

1. Aid Refugee Chinese Intellectuals—1952
2. American Bureau for Medical Aid to China ²
3. American Foundation for Overseas Blind ¹
4. American-Korean Foundation
5. American Leprosy Missions ²
6. American Relief for Korea
7. Christian Rural Overseas Program of Church World Service
8. Cooperative for American Remittances to Everywhere
9. Crusade for Freedom
10. Foster Parents' Plan for War Children—1953
11. Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization of America
12. International Rescue Committee, Iron Curtain Campaign—1952
13. International Social Service, American Branch
14. Japan International Christian University Foundation
15. Near East Foundation
16. United Board for Christian Colleges in China
17. United Jewish Appeal
18. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund—1953
19. World Student Service Fund

National

1. American Association for the United Nations—1953
2. American Bible Society⁵
3. American Foundation for the Blind ¹
4. American Hearing Society ³
5. Amvets National Service Foundation—1953
6. Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation ² —1953
7. Boys Clubs of America ⁶
8. Child Welfare League of America
9. Disabled American Veterans—National Office ^{2 4}
10. Metropolitan Opera Association—1953
11. Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America ²
12. National Association for Mental Health ²
13. National Congress of Parents and Teachers ⁴
14. National Jewish Hospital ²
15. National League for Nursing ²
16. National Multiple Sclerosis Society ² —1953
17. National Probation and Parole Association
18. National Recreation Association ⁶
19. National Social Welfare Assembly
20. National Society for the Prevention of Blindness ¹
21. National Travelers Aid Association

¹ State Commission for the Blind participating in licensing² State Board of Health participating³ Bureau of Deaf, State Department of Labor, participating⁴ Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, State Department of Public Instruction, participating⁵ Superintendent of State Department of Public Instruction participating⁶ State Recreation Commission participating

22. National Wildlife Federation⁹
23. New Eyes for the Needy¹—1954
24. Sister Elizabeth Kenny Foundation^{2,4}—1952
25. United Defense Fund
26. United Negro College Fund

State Branch of National

1. American Legion Auxiliary, Department of North Carolina
2. Carolina Conference, Seventh-Day Adventist
3. Church of God of Prophecy—State Office
4. Florence Crittenton Home
5. League of Women Voters of North Carolina
6. National Conference of Christians and Jews—for North Carolina
7. National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis—State Office^{2,4}
8. National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution of North Carolina
9. North Carolina Chapter, American War Mothers
10. North Carolina Division, American Cancer Society²
11. North Carolina Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy—1953
12. North Carolina Heart Association²
13. Salvation Army, Divisional Office for North Carolina
14. United Cerebral Palsy Association of North Carolina^{2,4}
15. Veterans of Foreign Wars, Department of North Carolina

Local Branch of National

1. Alamance County Girl Scout Council
2. Bona Finitimi of Martin and Bertie Counties
3. Cape Fear Area Council, Boy Scouts of America
4. Cape Fear Area Girl Scout Council
5. Catawba Valley Area Girl Scout Council
6. Central Carolina Girl Scout Area Council
7. Central North Carolina Council, Boy Scouts of America
8. Chapel Hill Girl Scout Council
9. Cherokee Council, Boy Scouts of America
10. Chinqa-Penn Girl Scout Council
11. Cumberland County Girl Scout Council
12. Daniel Boone Council, Boy Scouts of America
13. Durham County Council of Girl Scouts
14. East Carolina Council, Boy Scouts of America
15. General Greene Council, Boy Scouts of America
16. Greenville Girl Scout Council
17. Guilford-Randolph Area Girl Scout Council
18. Henderson County Girl Scouts
19. Keyauwee Area Girl Scout Council
20. Kinston Girl Scout Council
21. League of Women Voters of Fayetteville—Provisional—1953
22. Mecklenburg County Council, Boy Scouts of America
23. Mecklenburg County Girl Scout Council
24. Morganton Girl Scout Council
25. Nantahala Area Girl Scout Council—1953

¹ State Commission for the Blind participating in licensing

² State Board of Health participating

⁴ Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, State Department of Public Instruction, participating

⁹ North Carolina Wildlife Resource Commission participating

26. Occoneechee Council, Boy Scouts of America
27. Old Hickory Council, Boy Scouts of America
28. Piedmont Council, Boy Scouts of America
29. Pioneer Girl Scout Area Council
30. Pisgah Girl Scout Council
31. Roanoke Rapids Girl Scouts
32. Rocky Mount Girl Scout Council
33. Rowan-Cabarrus Girl Scout Council
34. Surry County Girl Scout Council—1953
35. Tidewater Council, Boy Scouts of America—1953
36. Travelers Aid Society of Asheville
37. Travelers Aid Society of Charlotte
38. Travelers Aid Society of Raleigh
39. Travelers Aid Society of Salisbury—1952
40. Travelers Aid Society of Wilmington
41. Travelers Aid Society of Winston-Salem
42. Tri-City Girl Scout Council
43. Tryon Girl Scout Committee
44. Tuscarora Council, Boy Scouts of America
45. Vance County Council of Girl Scouts
46. Wake-Johnston-Wilson Area Girl Scout Council
47. Washington Girl Scout Council
48. Wayne County Girl Scout Council
49. Wilkes County Girl Scout Association
50. Winston-Salem and Forsyth County Girl Scout Council

Regional

1. American Friends Service Committee—Southeastern Region
2. Blue Ridge Assembly
3. Carolinas' United Red Feather Services
4. Highlands Biological Station
5. South Atlantic Conference, Seventh-Day Adventists
6. Southeastern Christian Assembly

State

1. American Freedom Association—1953
2. Atlantic Christian College
3. Aycock Memorial Commission ²
4. Bethel Colony of Mercy ²
5. Campbell College
6. Children's Home Society of North Carolina
7. Chowan College
8. Colored Orphanage of North Carolina
9. Crossnore ³
10. Dental Foundation of North Carolina ²
11. Duke University
12. Eastern North Carolina Scholarship Foundation of East Carolina College—1953
13. Edgar Tufts Memorial Association
14. Eliada Home for Children

² State Board of Health participating in licensing

⁵ Superintendent of State Department of Public Instruction participating

⁷ State Department of Archives and History participating

15. Elon College—1952
16. Faith Cottage Maternity Home
17. Flora Macdonald College—1953
18. Friendship Nursing Home—1954
19. Grace Home for Women Alcoholics ²
20. 4-H Club Foundation of North Carolina ⁵
21. Hebron Colony of Mercy ²
22. Human Betterment League of North Carolina ⁸
23. James E. Shepard Memorial Foundation
24. Medical Foundation of North Carolina ²
25. Meredith College—1954
26. Methodist College Foundation of North Carolina
27. New Farmers of America ⁵—1953
28. North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs—1952
29. North Carolina Foundation for Church-Related Colleges—1953
30. North Carolina Library Association—1953
31. North Carolina Society for Crippled Children and Adults ^{2 4}
32. North Carolina State Association for the Blind ¹
33. North Carolina Symphony Society
34. North Carolina Tuberculosis Association and Affiliates ²
35. Oxford Orphanage
36. Palmer Memorial Institute ⁵
37. Patterson School ⁵
38. Peace College—1954
39. Pine Forest Rest
40. Presbyterian Junior College
41. Public Schools and Mental Care—1953
42. Queens College
43. St. John Home for the Aged—1953
44. Thomas Wolfe Memorial Association ⁷
45. Wake Forest College Enlargement Program
46. Wingate Junior College—1954

In Other States

1. Boys Town of Missouri—1953
2. Seamen's Church Institute of New York

License for Use of Commercial Exhibits

License Covering Period of 30 to 45 Days

1. Lions Club of Rockingham—1952

License for 45 to 90 Days

1. Kiwanis Club of Raleigh—1953 and 1954
2. Raleigh Junior Chamber of Commerce—Goodfellows Club 1952 and 1953

¹ State Commission for the Blind participating in licensing

² State Board of Health participating

⁴ Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, State Department of Public Instruction, participating

⁵ Superintendent of State Department of Public Instruction participating

⁷ State Department of Archives and History participating

⁸ State Eugenics Board participating

In the spring of each year a survey was made of the fund-raising methods and plans of the Lone Troops of Girl Scouts operating in North Carolina. In 1953 a total of 195 Lone Troops were listed as operating in North Carolina with 153 troops to report individually. For the year 1954 a total of 181 Lone Troops were listed with 148 to report individually.

INFORMATION ON FUND-RAISING CAMPAIGNS

Routinely at the end of each month a news release summarizing favorable action taken on applications for license and listing organizations violating the statute was forwarded to all the dailies and weeklies in the State. From time to time there have also been special news releases regarding "racketeering" and unlicensed organizations which were attempting to conduct an intensive campaign in the State.

In addition, a form letter giving details regarding the program, the fund-raising goal, and the method of solicitation of each organization licensed or refused license during the month was forwarded to the eight co-operating groups of local officials and organizations over the State. During a five-week period in May and June 1954 a survey was conducted among the three largest groups of organizations using such monthly releases in order to determine if the information forwarded is meeting the needs of the group. Organizations participating in the survey indicated by a three to one vote that these monthly releases not only give the information needed but are helpful in the handling of such fund-raising campaigns on a local basis.

TRENDS

There has been evidence during this biennial period of certain developments or changes in methods of fund-raising which may be regarded as definite trends. These are as follows:

1. Less use of the so-called educational commercial exhibits in trailers with a "voluntary donation" instead of admission fee, under sponsorship of a charitable organization.
2. More solicitations by mail through the method of unordered merchandise sales of such items as personalized pens, combs, identification tags, dog tags, and neckties at a fixed cost price with a donation requested in addition.
3. Citizens more alert to the questionable practice and high percentage of cost of such mail solicitations with an increase in

referrals to the State Board of Public Welfare for information regarding such solicitations.

4. More "operation" projects for funds for emergency situations or special causes with intensified campaigns.
5. A clearer understanding of the relationship of coverage of a fund-raising campaign under the State solicitation law to exemption of proceeds from Federal admission tax or other tax levied for a charitable project.
6. The development of Area Girl Scout Councils with absorption of smaller local councils, thus reducing the total number but expanding and strengthening the Girl Scout service program and concentrating its fund-raising.
7. The development of federated fund-raising campaigns whether for local, State, or national causes in the more urban communities of the State.

In addition to the above trends directly related to developments in fund-raising in North Carolina, there is a distinct trend toward legislation for the regulation of fund-raising evident both in other states and by the Federal government. Such legislation will not only be beneficial to North Carolina citizens particularly in relation to solicitation by mail from other states but it will also benefit bona fide "charitable, benevolent, health, educational, religious, patriotic, and other similar public causes" both within and without the State.

SPECIAL SITUATIONS INVOLVING THE SOLICITATION LAW

In former years some business enterprises, usually non-resident, attempted to secure income through the method of solicitation or appeal for a charitable need. During the biennium just ended, however, the only type of such enterprises reported to the State Board of Public Welfare is that of the magazine subscription salesmen.

As pointed out in former reports employees of magazine subscription companies who solicit subscription sales on the basis of their personal needs and situation as handicapped persons or minors or on other personal reasons are "begging charity" since the legitimate appeal for sale of a subscription is the value of the magazine to the prospective subscriber rather than the value of the sale to the salesman.

In each instance when definite information could be furnished promptly regarding improper appeals, the case was referred to officials of a central registry of salesmen maintained by a national organiza-

tion of magazine publishers. The result was that the firms which are members of the association and which employ this type of salesman were fined in accordance with the regulations of the association relative to the maintaining of a code of ethics in this business.

INDIVIDUALS SOLICITING ALMS FOR A LIVELIHOOD

Routinely a "List of Transient Solicitors" reported by law enforcement officials to the Central Registry of Solicitors or Beggars is forwarded to local officials over the State. These lists are also made available to social agencies which work with transients. The seventy-ninth list was forwarded for the month of May, 1954.

During the biennium a total of 38 transient solicitors or beggars were reported to the Central Registry. Twenty-four were reported during the first year of the biennium and 14 during the second year. During each year of the biennium applications for license to solicit as provided in Section 85 of the State solicitation law were filed with the State Board of Public Welfare. Following investigation and in co-operation with the other State agencies involved the licenses were refused.

An analysis of information available regarding the 38 solicitors reported during the biennium shows that 22 of the number were new referrals with 16 being repeaters. Six of the 38 solicitors were described as aged; 16 as blind; 10 as crippled; 2 as deaf; 2 as having mental handicap, and 2 as having no handicap. Seventeen of the 38 were reported as residents of North Carolina, 17 as residents of other states, and 4 with residence undetermined. Twenty-eight of the group were white men, 5 were white women, and 5 were Negro men. Twelve were receiving public assistance and 2 had refused such aid. Four of the group had jail or prison records.

PUBLICATIONS AND STUDIES

Information Bulletin Number 20 entitled "Regulation of Fund-Raising with Especial Reference to North Carolina" was distributed in March, 1953.

Now in process is a bulletin on North Carolina foundations incorporated during the five-year period of July 1, 1949 to July 1, 1954 which is to be a supplement to Bulletin Number 15 entitled "Survey of North Carolina Foundations." Bulletin Number 15, published in January, 1950, continues to be in demand.

During the last six months of this biennium a study relating to statistics in Fund-Raising Projects was made. Its purpose was "to determine the total approximate amount of money raised in the State by locally non-indigenous organizations during each year of the four-year period; to estimate or ascertain relation of intake to respective goals in percentages; and to study the relation of the method of solicitation to the amount of intake or comparative success of the campaign."

A total of 200 organizations were used in the tabulation. The 64 organizations having full data coverage for a three-year period and 62 having full data coverage for a four-year period show for the year 1948-49 the per cent of intake to State goal ranged from 0.5 per cent to 132.8 per cent with the average range being 10.2 per cent.

For the year 1949-50 these 64 organizations showed a range of intake to goal between 2.1 per cent and 211.3 per cent with an average of 94.4 per cent; the same group for the year 1950-51 had the range of 2.3 per cent to 172.7 per cent with an average of 83.0 per cent; for the year 1951-52 the range was from 8.0 per cent to 140.4 per cent with an average of 69.3 per cent.

PUBLICATIONS AND INFORMATION

EDWIN S. PRESTON, *Director*

Since there must be full and responsible accounting with respect to public welfare at all times, it has been the purpose of the State Board's program of interpretation to present the salient facts about public welfare in such ways as will be understood by and most helpful to the public.

Throughout each year, the regular events of the progress of public welfare have been the occasion for regular information to be presented through the various media. Each of these presentations—whether by newspaper, radio, or other media—has sought to present not only the facts of the current happening, but also the underlying purposes and objectives of the public welfare program.

Assistance has been given to county departments of public welfare, other State agencies, and personnel of the State's newspapers and radio stations so that facts concerning public welfare may be understood in their proper perspective. It is a testimony to the sense of responsibility of the newspapers and radio stations of the State that these facts have been used in keeping with the sincerity of purpose of the State Board of Public Welfare and the county welfare departments.

The State Board's own publications have made a contribution to a better understanding of the whole public welfare program. These publications are *Public Welfare News*, the official journal of the State and county departments, studies by professional staff members, and information booklets clarifying the purposes and particular areas of the program of the agency.

In *Public Welfare News*, articles and studies of a more permanent value have been published. The purpose of this journal is to provide an attractive and readable publication accurately representing the professional tone and purpose of the agency.

Various studies by staff members have been edited and the emphases of general interest interpreted to the public through news stories, radio, notices, and other means.

Responsibilities placed upon the State Board of Public Welfare by State law have opened new areas of co-operation and interpretation at both the local and State levels where public welfare personnel share responsibilities. Through personal contacts, conferences, talks,

and special news articles, co-operation with related agencies has been interpreted.

Help has been given as requested to Junior Woman's Clubs of the State in connection with the Clothing Closet Project and to the North Carolina Mental Hygiene Society and other agencies in preparation of material for Mental Health Week.

A number of other agencies and organizations have been aided in matters of mutual interest. This included: preparation of monthly news reports of the Eugenics Board of North Carolina; publicity for the annual sessions and the intervening work of the North Carolina Conference for Social Service; participation in the North Carolina Family Life Council and the Southeastern Council on Family Relations; arranging material for an exhibit at the Southern Conference of the Child Welfare League of America; participation in the State Conference on Adult Education; assistance in plans for interpretation of the Rural Health Conference; and others.

An exhibit was presented at the annual State Fair, and exhibit materials have been prepared for other occasions.

A series of radio programs was provided to county departments of public welfare for use throughout the year. Radio programs have been arranged also in connection with the North Carolina Conference for Social Service, the Public Welfare Institute, and other meetings.

Planning for television programs on public welfare on WUNC-TV has been done in co-operation with station personnel. These programs will present the phases of the public welfare program which lend themselves most effectively to television presentation.

The resources of the publications and information service, through counsel and through supplying materials, have been made available to individuals, to county and local welfare agencies, and various other groups.

PERSONNEL AND COUNTY ORGANIZATION

Mrs. W. B. AYCOCK, *Supervisor*

The personnel administration of the State Board of Public Welfare has been strengthened during the past biennium with progress at both State and county levels in the following areas:

The budgeted positions have been increased from 1,144 as of July 1, 1952, to 1,170 as of June 30, 1954.

The personnel actively employed in the State and county welfare departments increased 4.9 per cent from June 30, 1952, to June 30, 1954.

PROGRESS AT COUNTY LEVEL

For the first time since World War II all vacancies for county superintendents of public welfare were filled at the end of the biennium.

In order to help with recruitment and reduce the rate of turnover, the county compensation plan was revised each year of the biennium. In 1952-53 the maximums were increased two steps in all salary ranges except two with no change in the minimums. In 1953-54 the minimums and the maximums were increased in all ranges except two. In the salary range of the professional classes all minimums were increased one step with the exception of one and all maximums were increased two steps. In this year also the clerical plan, which is a joint plan with health departments, was revised in all salary ranges.

An additional revision effective July 1, 1954, was made in the salary range for Class I superintendents which provided for the establishment of a new 1-A salary range and criteria for 1-A counties.

In the county classification plan the qualifications for County Superintendent II, III, Case Worker Supervisor, Chief Probation Counsellor, and Case Work Trainee were revised to help in recruitment.

The salary and leave regulations were revised each year of the biennium. The revisions in the salary and leave regulations, effective April 1, 1953, brought the health and welfare departments into conformity for the first time since the Merit System was established.

The leave regulations were revised to give more flexibility and increased responsibility to county welfare boards in the plan of operation. The revisions in the salary regulations gave counties more

flexibility with respect to increases and appointments above the minimum in the salary range.

During 1953-54 a total of 53 counties granted salary increases to all employees and 26 counties granted increases to part of the staff.

On the basis of suggestions from the counties the service rating materials were revised to make them more useful in strengthening supervision and improving staff performance. The major changes in the materials and procedure included reducing the gradation areas on the rating form from five to three, namely, Superior, Satisfactory, and Unsatisfactory. The rating form is kept in the worker's personnel file in the county and a copy is no longer sent to the State office. A copy of the notice to the worker indicating if his services have been satisfactory or unsatisfactory is sent to the State office to be kept in his personnel file.

PROGRESS AT STATE LEVEL

As a result of the classification survey made by the State Personnel Department of the positions at the State level, the classification and compensation plan was revised August 1, 1952. The revisions in the classification plan have been completed in all but two positions. The salary ranges for the professional positions in the revised compensation plan represented significant progress over recent years.

On July 1, 1953, the compensation plan was again revised as a result of legislative action to include a ten per cent increase on the minimums and maximums for all ranges in the plan, retroactive to July 1, 1952.

The revisions in the compensation plan facilitated the filling of the following professional positions: Director of Child Welfare, Public Welfare Staff Development Supervisor, Child Welfare Consultant, Attorney III, Services to the Aged Supervisor I, Director of Research and Statistics, Clinical Psychologist I, two Public Welfare Field Representatives, and Child Welfare Case Analyst. These revisions reduced staff turnover and improved staff morale.

Four new positions were added to the State plan including Clinical Psychologist I, Child Welfare Case Analyst, Accounting Clerk II and Clerk II. Eighteen employees were promoted to higher positions. Fifty mandatory and merit increments were granted during the first year of the biennium and 75 during the second year.

Setting up the following controls in the Personnel office has improved the efficiency of the service: State and county budgeted position

control; leave record control; roster card control; master card file control; increment control for State staff; educational leave control for county staff; and a control on working hours for county welfare departments.

INCREASE IN VOLUME OF WORK

The demands on the Personnel office for service were greatly increased during this biennium. In addition to the time and attention required in connection with the revisions and allocation of the positions in the State classification and compensation plan, it has been necessary to devote more time to counselling with State and county staff members on questions and problems relating to personnel. In planning the work, developing new projects, and revising plan material, the number of studies, special reports, and compilations required was greater than in any previous period.

At the county level 22 budgeted positions were added last year but staffs are still inadequate to meet the expanding services. Vacancies have created difficulties because of the limited number of trained personnel available. Particular attention has been given to these problems in work with the field staff.

A total of 18,572 personnel actions were handled during the two-year period as compared with 17,902 personnel actions for the last biennium.

RECRUITMENT

In an effort to keep the vacant budgeted positions filled it has been necessary to carry on a continuous and active program of recruitment at both State and county levels. In filling positions, counties were encouraged to give particular attention to the skillful use of the employment interview and the importance of checking references, the use of the probationary period, and the orientation of new staff.

A special brochure was prepared and used in recruitment with the colleges. Pertinent information with regard to county welfare departments was sent to sociology departments, placement bureaus, and guidance directors in 33 colleges to be discussed with students who were interested in public welfare openings. The colleges were requested to send a list of these students to the agency for follow-up letters.

Schools of social work have been contacted with regard to students available for referrals to county departments.

In co-operation with the Merit System all colleges with sociology departments were contacted and students encouraged to take the

examinations each spring. Other states were contacted with regard to applicants for the child welfare vacancies and continuous referrals were made to counties after the registers were exhausted.

Three hundred and forty-five clerical and professional applicants were interviewed in the Personnel office for State and county vacancies.

In work with the field staff, controls have been kept on current vacancies in their respective territories to assist them in helping the counties fill the vacancies promptly.

INTERPRETATION AND CLARIFICATION OF PERSONNEL POLICIES, REGULATIONS, AND PROCEDURES

A better understanding and acceptance of personnel policies, regulations, and procedures has been effected through regular discussions with the field staff, orientation conferences with State and county employees, the annual Administrative Conferences with superintendents of public welfare, and frequent conferences with the Merit System committees of county superintendents and the North Carolina Association of Case Workers. These conferences have been invaluable to the State agency in securing the suggestions, comments, and questions from the counties in developing all new and revised personnel plan materials.

As a result of these conferences, policies were developed clarifying administrative leave, allocation of clerical positions, travel expense, car depreciation, retirement, salaries of acting superintendents of public welfare, and appointments at more than two steps above the minimum for persons with exceptional qualifications. The personnel practices in the counties have greatly improved during this biennium.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE MERIT SYSTEM AND THE STATE PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

The Merit System Supervisor has been indispensable as a technical consultant in all phases of the personnel work. He and the Assistant Supervisor have held periodic conferences with the State Board of Public Welfare in developing new and revised personnel material in addition to numerous special conferences which were necessary in working out problem situations.

Conferences were held with the State personnel director and other staff members in the Personnel Department in revising the State classification and compensation plan. Conferences were also attended in the State Personnel Department to discuss revisions in the State

personnel policies and regulations. Co-operation has been given by the State Personnel Department in carrying out its regulations and policies within the agency.

The effectiveness of the relationships with the Merit System office and the State Personnel Department contributed greatly to the progress made during the past two years.

COUNTY BOARDS OF PUBLIC WELFARE

The Personnel office has responsibility for determining that county welfare boards in the 100 counties are appointed and organized in accordance with the law.

The procedure and forms for reporting the appointment and organization of the boards are prepared and sent out with the handbook for county welfare board members. Other materials relating to the duties of board members are sent to all new members. A control is maintained giving the date of appointment, eligibility for reappointment, and date the oath of office was given to the respective board member. A current directory is made available to the State administrative staff, field staff, Merit System office, and other State agencies.

In April 1953, the county commissioners made appointments to the 100 county boards of public welfare, and in April 1954, the State Board of Public Welfare appointed members to the 100 county boards. These appointments were for terms of three years.

The handbook for board members was revised to include more pertinent information with regard to the duties of board members in connection with all aspects of the public welfare program in the counties. The kit of materials for board members was expanded to include current information with regard to changes in administration and policy.

In a locally administered program, county welfare board members carry great responsibility for the direction and interpretation of the public welfare program in their respective counties. In making the appointments to the boards emphasis was placed on the selection of representative, public spirited, and socially minded citizens who would be able to give sufficient time to the public welfare program.

SERVICES TO THE AGED

ANNIE MAY PEMBERTON AND
FRANCES JEFFERS, *Supervisors*

The program of Services to the Aged continued through the last biennium to carry responsibility in four areas of services to individuals: through the developing of boarding homes; through county home evaluation; through referrals for individuals seeking home care; and to patients of State hospitals. In carrying out the functions in these four services many auxiliary services have been developed. Some of these are:

1. Scheduled monthly visits to each of the four State hospitals in an effort to be of more help to counties in planning for hospital patients ready for discharge.
2. Consulting with individuals and relatives, as well as agencies, regarding special needs of older individuals.
3. Working with county commissioners and civic groups regarding needed programs for the care of older people.
4. Serving on various committees, both State and national, concerned with the need for improved services to the increasing number of older citizens.
5. Working with other agencies, State and local, in the interest of broader programs for older people.
6. Encouraging county departments of public welfare to assign services to the boarding homes and their residents to a worker who will specialize in services to the aged.

THE BOARDING HOME PROGRAM

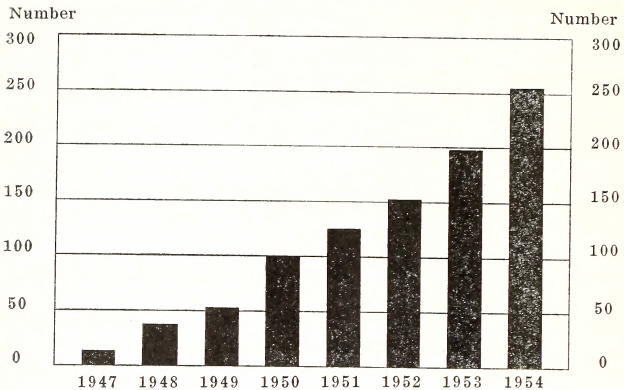
In the boarding home program the last biennium saw an increase of from 153 licensed boarding homes in 53 counties to 255 homes in 66 counties. The capacity of these homes increased from 1,801 to 2,958.

Each of the homes has been visited at least annually by a representative of the State Board of Public Welfare. Fire and sanitary inspections have been made annually.

Through the county departments of public welfare more frequent reports than formerly are made to the licensing authority. Monthly population reports are required and vacancies are known to the State Board of Public Welfare.

Chart 12. LICENSED BOARDING HOMES FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM IN NORTH CAROLINA, BY YEAR, 1947-1954

(Numbers as of June 30 of each year)



Source: North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare.

During the biennium definite steps have been taken to increase the safety in boarding homes through more rigid fire standards. Improved records and special help in preparation and the serving of diets which meet the nutritional needs of older people have been emphasized.

A workshop was held for county department of public welfare staff members. This was well attended. Discussions were around improved supervision at the county level and the highest possible quality of care in all of the boarding homes.

COUNTY HOMES

During the biennium the following county homes have been leased to individuals and are now operated as private licensed boarding homes: Alexander, Anson, Franklin, Harnett, Nash, Wilkes, and Wilson.

Anson County with a county home population of 17 at the time of closing now operates with a capacity of 35.

Alexander County with a county home population of 6 at the time of closing now operates with a capacity of 22.

Franklin County with a county home population of 17 at the time of closing now operates with a capacity of 35.

Harnett County with a county home population of 26 at the time of closing now operates with a capacity of 35.

Nash County with a county home population of 44 at the time of closing now operates with a capacity of 63.

Wilkes County with a county home population of 21 at the time of closing now operates with a capacity of 24.

Wilson County with a county home population of 34 at the time of closing now operates with a capacity of 50.

The Yadkin County Home, with a population of 9, closed its home and planned for the residents to live in licensed boarding homes.

During the last biennium two county homes, which had long been considered hazardous, burned: Ashe, with a population of 3, planned for residents in private homes, and Stokes, with a population of 29, planned for the residents in facilities in surrounding counties. There were no injuries in connection with either of these fires.

At the close of this biennium 38 counties continue to operate county homes, giving care to 1,502 persons.

STATE HOSPITALS

During the biennium the services to the State hospitals have been expanded to include monthly conferences with each of the four hospitals. These conferences are held for the purpose of helping the counties to plan more efficiently for former State hospital patients.

The placements made by the counties from the State hospitals have increased from approximately 85 reporting on June 30, 1952 to well over four hundred on June 30, 1954.* A total of 3,036 letters have been received and processed from State hospitals on the cases placed.

Sixty-four of the persons who had been in the State hospitals for a long period of time received assistance averaging \$29.57 per month from the State Boarding Home Fund for the Aged and Infirm in addition to public assistance grants.

* This does not include plans made by the counties, either upon request from relatives or from the State hospitals, where requests were not routed through the State Board of Public Welfare though many of these plans were made with the assistance of the State office.

LEGAL SERVICES

WORTH H. HESTER, *Staff Attorney*

As of February 1, 1954, an attorney was appointed to the staff of the Attorney General to be assigned full-time to the State Board of Public Welfare.

This staff attorney provides needed legal services to the State Board of Public Welfare and is available for consultation with county departments of public welfare on legal matters and with other county officials. Because of the many public welfare laws, it is necessary to have a specialist in this field.

Areas handled by the staff attorney include, among others, special attention to the lien law, the adoption law, the Reciprocal Support of Dependents law, and work with juvenile and domestic relations courts.

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

T. A. EARLY, *Inspector*

The major responsibility of the inspector of correctional institutions is the inspection of jails and lockups throughout the State and work with local officials in raising standards in the broad area of detention and in remedying substandard construction or practices where found. During the past biennium inspection and rechecks were made covering 284 county jails and 252 city jails and town lockups. The usual reports and recommendations were sent to the officials responsible for the operation of these facilities.

Conferences were held with 152 county officials and 89 city and town officials regarding substandard conditions and needs for improvements. Contacts were made with architects and contractors in 47 instances to discuss plans for new jails or renovations and improvements. Usually these meetings were also attended by city and county officials.

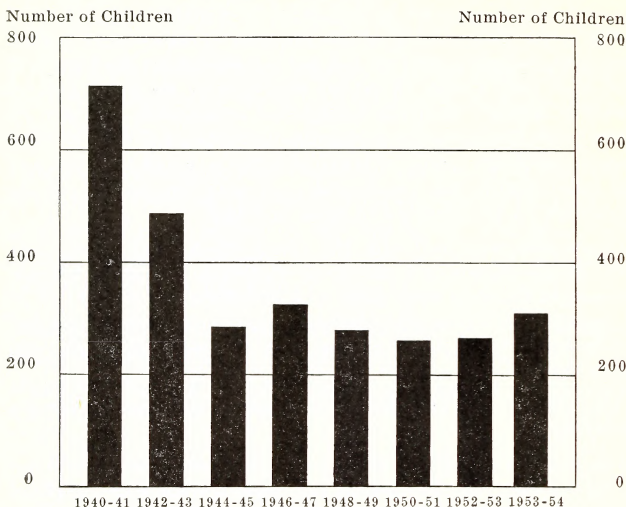
The interest and co-operation of most county and city officials is a gratifying fact.

One new county jail and ten new city jails have been put into use during the biennium. Remodeling and improvements were completed on 18 county jails and 12 town jails. Four jails were approved for limited use only. Seven facilities are still in use although discontinuance of operation has been recommended. Thirty-nine facilities are still closed following recommendations of the State Board of Public Welfare.

Special investigations included 22 deaths from various causes in jails, complaints from prisoners, jail breaks, mental patients held in jail, and juveniles confined in quarters for adults.

Technical advice was given to the planning committee for the Wake County juvenile detention quarters. The Buncombe County receiving home was opened for children coming before the juvenile court. It will serve nearby counties when room is available. Continued attention has been given to the instances of children under 16 years of age held in jail. Chart 13 reflects the relatively small number of children placed in jail as a result of the continued efforts of local officials to provide more appropriate care. The facilities for juveniles referred to above together with an increased number of boarding homes should result in a further decline in the problem of children in jail.

**Chart 13. TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN COUNTY JAILS IN
NORTH CAROLINA, 1940-41—1953-54**



Source: North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare.

The inspector co-operated with State and national agencies in national and regional jail forums and training programs.

There has always been a close co-operative association between the State Board of Public Welfare and the Institute of Government at Chapel Hill. The inspector had numerous conferences with the Institute officials and made many contacts throughout the State to stimulate interest on the part of county and city law enforcement officers with regard to attendance at the two annual co-operative Schools for Jailers.

WORK AMONG NEGROES

J. R. LARKINS, *Consultant*

During the past biennium the activities and program of the Unit of Work Among Negroes continued to be concentrated upon improving public relations and the interpretation of the total public welfare program. Efforts were renewed to reach a larger number of individuals and groups throughout the State with information relative to the program.

During the past two years, the director of the unit rendered assistance in behalf of several local projects. These projects were aimed at improving conditions or providing services or facilities to meet local needs. Surveys and studies of social and economic conditions were undertaken and their results presented to appropriate groups.

The consultant addressed various groups—civic, fraternal, religious, and educational—and participated in panel and group discussions throughout the State. Some of the groups and organizations involved were the Principium Retardation School, local, county, and State P.-T.-A. organizations, county and city teacher's associations, North Carolina Conference for Social Service, Career Day programs at high schools, State Baptist Association Annual Convention, District Baptist Association, etc.

The consultant addressed classes, clubs, and assemblies at Shaw University, St. Augustine College, Fayetteville State Teacher's College, and North Carolina State College at Durham, the North Carolina State School for the Blind and Deaf, and a number of high schools.

During the biennium the consultant held numerous conferences with county superintendents of welfare with respect to personnel, problems arising with individual cases, and general social and economic conditions among Negroes.

As in past years, the consultant rendered service and co-operated with individuals in related organizations and programs. The superintendents of Morrison Training School, the State Training School for Negro Girls, North Carolina Orphanage for Colored Children, and the director of Negro activities for the North Carolina Pre-Conditioning Center for the Blind and the consultant worked closely together in behalf of their respective programs.

The consultant organized and served as secretary of two voluntary groups of Negro leaders representing various organizations and

groups of the State. One of these groups appeared before the Joint Appropriations Committee of the General Assembly in behalf of an appropriation for an institution for feeble-minded children. The other group met with the Superintendent of State Parks to discuss the need for a park for Negroes.

The consultant served on a committee of the Prison Department of the Highway and Public Works Commission to select a site and superintendent for the Negro Youthful Offenders' Camp.

The St. John's Baptist Association, which embraces several counties, was assisted in the organizing of a campaign to raise funds and build a home for the aged in Scotland County.

The North Carolina Federation of Negro Women's Clubs continued to use the services of the consultant in organizing and developing various social welfare goals and projects.

The consultant served as secretary to the Advisory Board of the North Carolina State Board of Correction and Training, as vice-president of the North Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council, and as a member of the State Rural Progress Committee, Committee for the Annual Negro Citizen's Day Program at Manteo in connection with the Lost Colony, and the Adult and Juvenile Committee of the North Carolina Conference for Social Service.

A study of Negro parolees was completed during this biennium. Some work has been done on bringing the publication, *The Negro Population of North Carolina—Social and Economic*, up-to-date.

During the biennium there were numerous requests by individuals, groups, organizations, colleges, and universities, from a number of states for information relative to Negroes in this State.

RECRUITMENT AND EMPLOYMENT OF SOCIAL WORKERS

A number of counties increased the number of Negro social workers and other counties added them for the first time during the biennium. While 17 counties now employ 40 Negro social workers the number of qualified social workers available did not meet the demand.

ACCOUNTS AND AUDITS

J. A. STEWART, Auditor

TABLE 10—FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE BIENNIUM

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1953	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1954
I. ADMINISTRATION:		
Attending board meetings	\$ 577.00	\$ 408.00
EXECUTIVE OFFICE:		
Salaries and wages	43,636.00	46,110.00
Travel expense	1,597.00	2,090.00
FIELD SERVICE:		
Salaries	53,263.00	58,150.00
Travel expense	14,854.00	16,985.00
Workmens' Compensation	27.00	
PERSONNEL AND COUNTY ORGANIZATION:		
Salaries	13,763.00	13,274.00
Travel expense		
ACCOUNTS:		
Salaries	49,558.00	55,074.00
Travel expense	1,268.00	1,208.00
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS:		
Salaries	23,119.00	24,903.00
Travel expense	295.00	310.00
STAFF DEVELOPMENT:		
Salaries	132.00	1,806.00
Travel expense		147.00
NEGRO WELFARE WORK:		
Salaries	6,451.00	4,170.00
Travel expense	746.00	254.00
LEGAL SERVICES:		
Salaries		3,382.00
Travel expense		111.00
II. INSTITUTIONAL AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES:		
Salaries	23,438.00	19,234.00
Travel expense	6,161.00	5,337.00
III. PSYCHIATRIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES:		
Salaries	2,574.00	2,417.00
Psychological services	295.00	140.00
Travel expense		
IV. CHILD WELFARE:		
Salaries	22,537.00	17,290.00
Travel expense	3,293.00	2,630.00
V. SUPPLY, SERVICE AND EXPENSE:		
Supplies and materials	2,473.00	2,699.00
Postage, telephone and telegrams	4,485.00	4,097.00
Printing and binding	1,782.00	1,986.00
Repairs and alterations	148.00	199.00
General expense	1,342.00	752.00
Equipment	1,761.00	1,368.00
Total I through V	\$ 279,575.00	\$ 286,531.00

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1953	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1954
VI. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION :		
Salaries	\$ 50,984.00	\$ 53,235.00
Supplies and materials	3,586.00	3,793.00
Postage, telephone and telegrams	5,258.00	6,149.00
Printing and binding	3,963.00	3,204.00
Travel expense	735.00	1,578.00
General expense	700.00	745.00
Equipment	3,286.00	875.00
Total Public Assistance Administration :	\$ 68,512.00	\$ 69,579.00
VII. EUGENICS BOARD OF NORTH CAROLINA :		
Salaries	\$ 7,645.00	\$ 7,786.00
Supplies and materials	39.00	73.00
Postage, telephone and telegrams	98.00	99.00
Travel expense	300.00	237.00
Printing and binding	268.00	37.00
Subscriptions and dues		10.00
Equipment	3.00	241.00
Total Eugenics Board of North Carolina :	\$ 8,353.00	\$ 8,483.00
Total requirements	\$ 356,440.00	\$ 364,593.00
Less: Estimated receipts	\$ 115,773.00	\$ 122,069.00
From Appropriation	\$ 240,667.00	\$ 242,524.00
SUMMARY BY OBJECTS		
Salaries	\$ 297,099.00	\$ 306,832.00
Supplies and materials	6,098.00	6,565.00
Postage, telephone and telegrams	9,841.00	10,345.00
Travel expense	29,250.00	30,887.00
Printing and binding	6,014.00	5,226.00
Repairs and alterations	148.00	199.00
General expense	2,913.00	2,055.00
Equipment	5,050.00	2,484.00
Workmen's compensation	27.00	
Total	\$ 356,440.00	\$ 364,593.00
CARE OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN		
Care of dependent children	\$ 54,654.00	\$ 80,581.00
BOARDING HOMES FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM		
Boarding homes for the aged and infirm	\$ 6,054.00	\$ 14,800.00
CHILD WELFARE SERVICES—FEDERAL FUNDS		
DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE—COUNTY :		
Salaries	\$ 192,000.00	\$ 183,680.00
DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE—STATE :		
Salaries	\$ 26,012.00	\$ 31,273.00
Supplies and materials	174.00	399.00
Postage, telephone and telegrams	378.00	657.00
Travel expense	2,837.00	4,001.00
Printing and binding	1,905.00	136.00
Educational leave	24,006.00	21,360.00
Merit examinations	1,456.00	2,597.00
Training and interpretation	480.00	38.00
Repairs and alterations		29.00
Equipment	41.00	389.00

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1953	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1954
Stenographic services for case consultants	\$ 1,242.00	\$ 1,658.00
Travel for advisory committee	229.00	241.00
White House conference	1,914.00	1,952.00
Foster care	27,527.00	42,405.00
Maternity home care		4,220.00
Total	\$ 88,201.00	\$ 111,355.00
DIVISION OF PSYCHIATRIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES :		
Salaries	\$ 24,190.00	\$ 27,360.00
Supplies and materials	555.00	361.00
Postage, telephone and telegrams	287.00	295.00
Travel expense	6,996.00	7,080.00
Printing and binding	21.00	25.00
Equipment	289.00	
Repairs and alterations	32.00	51.00
Workmen's compensation	239.00	231.00
Total	\$ 32,609.00	\$ 35,403.00
COMMUNITY SERVICES :		
Salaries	\$ 7,945.00	\$ 8,117.00
Supplies and materials	7.00	37.00
Postage, telephone and telegrams	55.00	179.00
Travel expense	954.00	1,082.00
Equipment	1.00	
Total	\$ 8,962.00	\$ 9,415.00
EMPLOYER'S CONTRIBUTION TO RETIREMENT SYSTEM :		
	\$ 3,093.00	\$ 3,957.00
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS CHILD WELFARE SERVICES :	\$ 324,865.00	\$ 343,810.00
OLD AGE ASSISTANCE :		
Total	\$17,111,165.20	\$18,290,779.85
Federal	12,741,320.10	13,696,731.05
County	1,845,082.55	2,012,399.40
State	2,524,762.55	2,581,649.40
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN :		
Total	\$10,944,155.00	\$12,080,487.36
Federal	8,535,397.00	9,528,581.06
County	1,034,814.00	1,093,778.15
State	1,373,944.00	1,458,128.15
AID TO THE PERMANENTLY AND TOTALLY DISABLED :		
Total	\$2,522,430.00	\$3,511,539.50
Federal	1,787,438.00	2,496,902.25
County	360,146.00	507,318.62
State	374,846.00	507,318.63
AID TO COUNTY WELFARE ADMINISTRATION :		
Total	\$3,248,596.00	\$3,464,245.00
Federal	907,273.00	977,682.00
County	2,041,324.00	2,186,923.00
State	299,999.00	299,640.00
HOSPITALIZATION OF THE MEDICALLY INDIGENT :		
Total	\$ 213,208.00	\$ 273,582.53
Federal	106,604.00	136,791.27
County	53,302.00	68,395.63
State	53,302.00	68,395.63



APPENDIX TABLES

AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES AIDED AND

BY TYPE AND COUNTIES,

Table 11

Counties	FINANCIAL						
	Total Including Duplications		Old Age Assistance		Aid to Dependent Children		
	Cases	Obligations	Cases	Obligations	Families	Children	Obligations
1. Alamance.....	998	\$ 377,794.17	674	\$ 215,101.00	170	501	\$ 110,382.00
2. Alexander.....	429	152,362.35	302	90,521.00	102	249	54,613.00
3. Alleghany.....	292	122,689.41	183	61,515.00	70	189	49,682.00
4. Anson.....	698	234,605.91	507	147,842.00	126	353	66,690.00
5. Ashe.....	834	381,789.25	458	154,830.00	297	800	199,547.00
6. Avery.....	472	190,106.85	307	105,357.00	125	317	71,068.00
7. Beaufort.....	744	267,178.39	550	175,583.00	90	276	51,946.00
8. Bertie.....	766	298,118.98	492	163,900.00	152	408	80,757.00
9. Bladen.....	571	206,889.98	321	91,087.00	178	515	91,192.00
10. Brunswick.....	411	141,593.11	277	78,531.00	70	171	39,397.00
11. Buncombe.....	2,964	1,040,447.12	1,773	564,629.00	459	1,286	278,868.00
12. Burke.....	736	303,894.04	483	164,750.00	115	337	83,049.00
13. Cabarrus.....	1,057	463,015.87	670	232,933.00	198	544	138,634.00
14. Caldwell.....	831	365,211.91	480	170,012.00	194	503	140,014.00
15. Camden.....	184	63,528.87	123	35,974.00	33	81	21,831.00
16. Carteret.....	535	219,163.08	370	127,814.00	99	262	65,689.00
17. Caswell.....	413	152,420.96	292	90,092.00	82	227	49,247.00
18. Catawba.....	686	292,634.34	349	121,843.00	163	424	109,952.00
19. Chatham.....	435	167,771.55	303	99,215.00	85	243	51,457.00
20. Cherokee.....	619	237,250.37	406	120,139.00	159	507	101,284.00
21. Chowan.....	170	56,197.34	139	42,740.50	10	23	4,074.00
22. Clay.....	345	146,189.00	239	84,009.00	87	237	55,076.00
23. Cleveland.....	1,233	542,388.35	810	295,719.00	317	825	202,011.00
24. Columbus.....	870	282,988.82	585	162,733.00	191	547	90,166.00
25. Craven.....	1,031	454,726.80	696	259,846.00	203	564	143,007.00
26. Cumberland.....	1,443	674,033.25	843	293,058.00	352	1,095	270,315.00
27. Currituck.....	274	112,086.99	198	67,415.00	48	103	30,757.00
28. Dare.....	205	93,722.31	105	41,937.00	58	119	37,413.00
29. Davidson.....	949	428,252.48	627	235,693.00	175	477	130,034.00
30. Davie.....	255	101,031.14	191	64,179.00	38	107	28,189.00
31. Duplin.....	720	239,146.68	482	137,280.00	123	382	64,163.00
32. Durham.....	2,186	929,899.19	1,227	478,875.00	381	1,109	282,467.00
33. Edgecombe.....	1,040	343,580.90	736	203,385.00	146	464	76,225.00
34. Forsyth.....	2,663	1,365,790.60	1,364	547,181.00	716	2,056	580,035.00
35. Franklin.....	773	242,501.71	505	136,885.00	162	438	74,289.00
36. Gaston.....	1,977	984,847.89	1,015	378,840.00	593	1,562	446,494.00
37. Gates.....	224	77,236.51	171	53,480.00	33	96	17,416.00
38. Graham.....	280	122,927.58	165	58,980.00	78	195	52,349.00
39. Granville.....	392	143,221.42	285	86,413.00	64	179	37,960.00
40. Greene.....	251	84,335.35	186	53,602.00	42	122	22,028.00

*Does not include Aid to the Blind.

TOTAL ANNUAL OBLIGATIONS FOR ALL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

JULY 1, 1952-JUNE 30, 1953

ASSISTANCE										Non-Financial Service Only Case Load
Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled		General Assistance		Medical Care and Hospitalization		Boarding Home Care		All Other*		
Cases	Obligations	Re-cipients	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	Children	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	
70	\$ 25,734.00	28	\$ 5,216.76	39	\$ 13,579.06	17	\$ 7,781.35	—	\$ —	44
15	4,925.00	—	—	9	2,263.35	1	40.00	—	—	23
23	8,989.00	13	1,524.47	1	493.94	1	300.00	1	185.00	30
54	16,675.00	1	348.64	9	2,528.27	1	522.00	—	—	148
66	25,456.00	8	946.66	3	679.59	2	330.00	—	—	22
31	12,071.00	2	300.26	5	1,062.39	1	32.20	1	216.00	62
71	25,209.00	6	630.78	26	13,311.36	1	498.25	—	—	231
76	30,522.00	10	2,270.42	32	19,305.92	3	1,081.14	1	282.50	70
48	15,697.00	3	487.13	18	7,761.84	2	545.01	1	120.00	213
51	18,068.00	—	—	12	5,122.11	—	—	1	475.00	70
204	81,803.00	60	15,195.30	395	71,042.64	69	27,314.17	4	1,595.01	390
75	28,315.00	17	3,558.36	27	16,471.34	18	7,177.00	1	573.34	111
93	42,070.00	39	7,791.25	51	38,768.59	5	2,768.53	1	50.50	283
71	29,618.00	36	7,633.19	35	12,627.92	14	4,921.80	1	385.00	159
1	446.00	22	2,690.00	3	2,129.67	1	420.00	1	38.20	9
51	21,016.00	5	1,127.79	8	2,798.79	2	717.50	—	—	149
20	7,619.00	8	1,179.68	10	4,180.28	1	103.00	—	—	216
68	30,794.00	43	8,939.66	34	9,703.54	28	11,315.14	1	87.00	287
40	15,313.00	1	174.29	3	870.76	3	741.50	—	—	153
44	13,836.00	1	45.14	7	1,742.23	1	130.00	1	74.00	11
7	2,595.00	5	948.63	8	5,606.60	—	—	1	232.61	37
17	7,008.00	1	72.00	1	24.00	—	—	—	—	32
65	29,827.00	14	2,301.72	15	5,154.61	11	7,360.02	1	15.00	261
58	19,873.00	4	236.00	27	8,369.95	4	1,337.87	1	273.00	147
74	33,003.00	21	3,450.81	37	15,419.99	—	—	—	—	291
106	47,268.00	41	8,123.26	67	43,512.15	33	11,401.34	1	355.50	288
21	8,294.00	4	1,108.74	3	4,512.25	—	—	—	—	62
24	8,260.00	4	1,025.00	8	2,388.51	6	2,698.80	—	—	47
81	35,062.00	17	5,892.88	37	14,010.44	11	7,525.16	1	35.00	652
8	2,437.00	8	2,123.13	8	3,263.01	2	840.00	—	—	18
74	22,383.00	15	2,531.46	22	11,572.72	3	1,064.50	1	152.00	197
248	109,922.00	86	17,639.00	200	17,955.35	43	22,855.31	1	185.53	864
82	27,947.00	15	1,496.20	46	28,923.91	15	5,603.79	—	—	257
281	125,343.00	202	71,518.47	26	2,779.97	68	38,644.14	6	289.02	929
75	24,727.00	4	395.10	23	4,930.98	3	1,201.63	1	73.00	81
208	90,239.00	55	19,372.10	93	42,274.47	12	7,416.32	1	212.00	428
13	4,750.00	1	24.00	2	555.01	3	956.50	1	55.00	93
26	9,242.00	6	804.00	3	749.35	1	85.00	1	718.23	123
16	5,807.00	3	567.18	22	12,267.49	1	181.00	1	25.75	153
14	4,811.00	1	83.24	6	3,256.17	2	554.94	—	—	198

AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES AIDED AND

BY TYPE AND COUNTIES,

Table 11—Continued

Counties	FINANCIAL						
	Total Including Duplications		Old Age Assistance		Aid to Dependent Children		
	Cases	Obligations	Cases	Obligations	Families	Children	Obligations
41. Guilford.....	2,838	\$ 1,404,002.70	1,597	\$ 635,673.00	684	1,800	\$ 473,918.50
42. Halifax.....	860	326,231.92	571	176,231.00	146	463	94,054.00
43. Harnett.....	1,014	419,509.38	638	215,658.00	236	674	151,323.00
44. Haywood.....	1,147	444,672.51	792	260,816.00	254	678	150,660.00
45. Henderson.....	621	221,137.00	457	134,931.00	113	329	71,090.00
46. Hertford.....	496	164,985.65	334	96,631.00	94	272	46,570.00
47. Hoke.....	277	87,827.24	204	57,746.00	35	101	17,555.00
48. Hyde.....	218	88,577.01	154	51,710.00	38	102	25,989.00
49. Iredell.....	1,075	419,760.15	629	199,500.00	254	687	151,467.00
50. Jackson.....	810	293,316.50	570	167,115.50	182	531	107,593.00
51. Johnston.....	1,154	395,554.32	824	237,965.00	178	525	93,844.00
52. Jones.....	278	94,037.00	189	57,244.00	69	177	30,463.00
53. Lee.....	352	118,422.86	227	67,680.00	77	216	35,946.00
54. Lenoir.....	1,106	489,980.07	592	204,222.00	333	905	211,271.00
55. Lincoln.....	528	223,044.73	364	129,100.00	90	272	65,921.00
56. Macon.....	414	154,305.99	274	88,409.00	101	279	52,789.00
57. Madison.....	811	403,136.69	447	178,916.00	290	740	194,451.00
58. Martin.....	450	172,621.44	310	98,177.00	72	245	46,731.00
59. McDowell.....	392	154,958.78	281	94,878.00	60	175	42,384.00
60. Mecklenburg.....	3,666	1,918,775.05	1,934	801,382.00	683	1,927	540,311.66
61. Mitchell.....	606	295,828.00	375	140,811.00	181	515	132,400.00
62. Montgomery.....	366	137,220.73	270	84,449.00	55	158	36,028.00
63. Moore.....	643	275,702.27	410	143,111.00	138	417	92,161.00
64. Nash.....	1,177	445,415.78	872	272,943.00	186	583	109,016.00
65. New Hanover.....	1,859	776,931.79	972	394,224.00	325	875	230,551.00
66. Northampton.....	604	188,975.45	440	116,692.00	103	304	49,258.00
67. Onslow.....	402	159,435.44	244	68,627.00	102	293	57,080.00
68. Orange.....	483	206,068.19	288	98,545.00	118	354	77,780.00
69. Pamlico.....	303	111,637.91	210	66,946.00	63	157	34,563.00
70. Pasquotank.....	318	121,655.62	219	66,717.00	36	112	23,742.00
71. Pender.....	414	131,824.91	289	80,371.00	72	222	38,793.00
72. Perquimans.....	247	92,946.59	178	56,314.00	37	105	23,201.00
73. Person.....	639	246,760.28	442	146,547.00	134	327	79,871.00
74. Pitt.....	1,275	447,408.94	878	259,315.00	181	601	102,148.00
75. Polk.....	319	135,495.18	222	77,557.00	79	243	52,399.00
76. Randolph.....	568	227,172.71	390	130,589.50	103	285	68,719.00
77. Richmond.....	941	405,837.21	554	193,727.50	186	542	131,743.00
78. Robeson.....	1,331	487,888.18	842	260,264.00	331	1,049	175,147.00

*Does not include Aid to the Blind.

TOTAL ANNUAL OBLIGATIONS FOR ALL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

JULY 1, 1952-JUNE 30, 1953—(Continued)

ASSISTANCE										Non-Financial Service Only Case Load
Paid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled		General Assistance		Medical Care and Hospitalization		Boarding Home Care		All Other*		
Cases	Obligations	Re-cipients	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	Children	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	
250	\$ 122,230.00	100	\$27,660.96	168	\$ 113,617.90	39	\$30,902.34	—	\$ —	948
46	19,429.00	34	7,769.05	50	23,172.37	13	5,576.50	—	—	206
44	18,798.00	29	4,646.42	56	23,794.61	10	5,063.58	1	225.77	28
90	30,848.00	—	—	10	1,773.67	1	574.84	—	—	158
30	12,254.00	21	2,862.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	53
53	17,403.00	5	1,298.24	8	2,310.09	2	773.32	—	—	360
17	6,274.00	1	16.99	20	6,205.25	—	—	—	—	112
19	7,832.00	4	1,539.50	3	1,506.51	—	—	—	—	27
111	42,581.00	30	4,267.10	33	13,312.59	17	8,432.46	1	200.00	310
55	17,699.00	1	26.00	2	883.00	—	—	—	—	76
89	30,045.00	4	532.90	45	27,617.66	13	5,484.76	1	65.00	286
20	6,330.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53
37	11,658.00	1	210.00	9	2,655.59	1	273.27	—	—	132
126	54,416.00	22	9,239.01	29	8,922.18	3	1,526.78	1	382.50	211
34	14,514.00	19	5,045.97	19	7,808.76	1	600.00	1	55.00	171
32	11,733.00	1	180.00	5	1,084.99	—	—	1	110.00	58
62	27,270.00	5	695.51	4	904.18	2	825.00	1	75.00	7
40	13,257.00	6	1,014.12	21	13,267.32	1	175.00	—	—	106
22	9,181.00	6	909.49	17	4,980.09	5	2,496.20	1	130.00	86
289	141,747.00	235	88,952.07	387	284,623.42	135	60,774.80	3	985.00	998
50	22,617.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
27	10,923.00	6	1,727.17	6	3,761.06	1	217.50	1	115.00	241
62	25,997.00	8	1,393.84	20	11,091.22	4	1,884.96	1	65.25	138
77	26,811.00	5	1,365.00	34	34,445.13	2	735.97	1	99.68	271
138	57,289.00	100	20,253.46	298	65,180.75	26	9,433.58	—	—	485
25	8,746.00	6	1,121.72	27	11,371.73	2	720.00	1	166.00	95
32	10,956.00	3	939.26	19	20,734.70	1	864.98	1	233.50	171
38	14,264.00	12	1,837.32	23	8,840.92	4	4,800.95	—	—	209
25	9,140.00	1	50.73	3	863.66	1	74.52	—	—	52
20	8,101.00	19	3,599.33	20	17,957.35	3	1,534.69	1	4.25	178
30	7,973.00	13	1,785.43	8	2,627.85	1	249.63	1	25.00	73
24	10,001.00	1	160.00	4	2,270.59	2	840.00	1	160.00	10
30	10,518.00	10	1,460.17	22	8,358.56	—	—	1	5.55	54
115	37,883.00	18	1,614.54	79	45,485.74	3	927.56	1	55.10	489
14	4,901.00	2	320.00	2	318.18	—	—	—	—	55
25	8,307.00	19	3,562.99	15	9,098.04	15	6,762.15	1	134.03	36
104	42,206.00	27	6,126.07	67	30,742.64	2	995.00	1	297.00	118
94	34,050.00	1	75.00	53	14,828.33	9	3,378.85	1	145.00	329

AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES AIDED AND
BY TYPE AND COUNTIES,

Table 11—Continued

Counties	FINANCIAL						
	Total Including Duplications		Old Age Assistance		Aid to Dependent Children		
	Cases	Obligations	Cases	Obligations	Families	Children	Obligations
79. Rockingham.....	828	\$ 333,878.01	602	\$ 200,470.00	131	372	\$ 94,238.00
80. Rowan.....	1,117	501,858.64	602	223,557.00	241	651	167,484.00
81. Rutherford.....	1,287	598,211.46	860	323,223.00	302	842	225,716.00
82. Sampson.....	907	359,729.93	608	198,930.00	203	605	125,116.00
83. Scotland.....	520	181,746.60	280	82,425.00	107	331	56,006.00
84. Stanly.....	403	128,133.62	316	84,625.00	40	125	25,398.00
85. Stokes.....	456	173,920.58	333	107,688.00	79	210	50,697.00
86. Surry.....	1,093	422,354.47	822	280,642.00	187	502	113,393.00
87. Swain.....	470	202,925.38	294	105,146.00	133	382	85,004.00
88. Transylvania.....	239	81,886.99	175	53,989.00	50	140	24,575.00
89. Tyrrell.....	217	89,630.86	137	49,673.00	40	114	25,821.00
90. Union.....	459	161,307.15	369	116,543.00	35	103	26,061.00
91. Vance.....	481	182,716.10	315	98,521.00	97	256	59,160.00
92. Wake.....	2,565	1,132,438.22	1,532	555,299.00	695	1,904	447,476.00
93. Warren.....	418	149,813.87	292	88,269.00	70	215	40,174.00
94. Washington.....	245	77,879.64	186	51,371.00	26	68	14,784.00
95. Watauga.....	503	214,896.88	308	106,552.00	136	379	92,187.00
96. Wayne.....	1,451	514,465.59	983	297,488.00	251	760	140,639.00
97. Wilkes.....	1,774	754,784.91	991	334,701.00	518	1,394	335,547.00
98. Wilson.....	1,211	444,247.13	876	290,929.00	180	484	98,899.00
99. Yadkin.....	447	188,104.79	298	111,176.00	86	227	54,305.00
100. Yancey.....	551	174,237.11	399	112,902.00	110	257	49,446.50
Total.....	80,600	\$ 33,060,901.82	50,950	\$ 17,179,772.00	16,920	47,445	\$ 10,970,854.66

*Does not include Aid to the Blind.

TOTAL ANNUAL OBLIGATIONS FOR ALL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

JULY 1, 1952-JUNE 30, 1953—(Continued)

ASSISTANCE										Non-Financial Service Only Case Load
Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled		General Assistance		Medical Care and Hospitalization		Boarding Home Care		All Other*		
Cases	Obligations	Re-cipients	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	Children	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	
56	\$ 23,214.00	7	\$ 1,174.25	25	\$ 12,537.17	6	\$ 2,239.79	1	\$ 4.80	289
128	52,347.00	42	9,677.20	82	33,770.69	21	14,720.25	1	302.50	358
69	32,551.00	13	2,018.64	32	10,774.55	10	3,700.77	1	227.50	99
58	22,551.00	15	1,180.34	23	11,952.59	—	—	—	—	276
66	22,223.00	17	3,143.68	48	17,411.67	1	455.25	1	82.00	345
21	6,023.00	8	1,324.85	18	10,762.77	—	—	—	—	418
21	7,886.00	7	1,242.99	8	3,634.68	8	2,771.91	—	—	85
42	18,412.00	7	863.21	29	6,967.21	5	1,675.05	1	402.00	60
34	11,222.00	5	803.68	2	298.70	1	351.00	1	100.00	38
6	2,470.00	4	304.18	3	308.81	1	240.00	—	—	21
18	7,812.00	10	2,362.11	10	3,612.75	1	150.00	1	200.00	36
20	7,149.00	16	2,647.58	16	8,304.48	2	531.94	1	70.15	180
45	16,447.00	6	782.12	14	6,808.40	3	977.58	1	20.00	328
216	93,441.00	69	14,359.23	22	6,323.62	31	15,539.37	—	—	188
27	8,685.00	9	1,321.51	18	10,782.63	1	511.73	1	70.00	165
25	9,700.00	3	491.75	4	1,507.39	—	—	1	25.50	94
37	12,758.00	11	1,222.40	8	1,144.84	2	857.64	1	175.00	13
100	33,797.00	20	2,389.34	85	38,343.62	12	1,808.63	—	—	490
138	54,122.00	45	4,483.09	58	20,332.28	17	5,185.73	7	413.81	118
67	20,282.00	19	2,955.73	67	30,577.60	1	233.80	1	370.00	156
46	17,908.00	12	3,350.00	4	1,127.50	1	238.29	—	—	47
25	7,806.00	8	1,079.75	6	1,248.86	2	1,584.00	1	170.00	38
6,331	\$2,527,942.00	1,938	\$463,208.59	3,549	\$1,518,919.96	834	\$387,136.83	78	\$13,067.78	19,483

AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES AIDED AND
BY TYPE AND COUNTIES

Table 12

Counties	FINANCIAL						
	Total Including Duplications		Old Age Assistance		Aid to Dependent Children		
	Cases	Obligations	Cases	Obligations	Families	Children	Obligations
1. Alamance.....	1,076	\$ 445,167.74	693	\$ 241,112.00	187	575	\$ 132,897.0
2. Alexander.....	447	174,078.50	303	97,785.00	111	275	65,035.0
3. Alleghany.....	290	131,919.41	178	65,036.00	68	185	51,683.0
4. Anson.....	726	262,661.58	520	163,548.00	125	370	70,907.0
5. Ashe.....	895	461,860.92	453	173,409.00	323	906	242,757.0
6. Avery.....	501	219,943.27	330	123,044.00	126	335	78,466.0
7. Beaufort.....	741	272,110.21	534	179,026.00	93	279	52,380.0
8. Bertie.....	731	291,278.76	483	173,264.00	117	341	63,604.0
9. Bladen.....	603	227,371.24	327	97,231.00	186	546	99,915.0
10. Brunswick.....	405	144,929.00	269	79,325.00	70	183	42,293.0
11. Buncombe.....	3,061	1,144,208.04	1,763	605,392.00	474	1,342	315,547.0
12. Burke.....	759	336,250.64	475	176,742.00	122	382	93,190.0
13. Cabarrus.....	1,130	525,955.21	663	250,134.00	217	503	153,421.0
14. Caldwell.....	884	401,505.34	492	182,440.00	213	577	154,364.0
15. Camden.....	188	68,076.70	119	37,492.00	33	83	22,389.0
16. Carteret.....	561	246,797.38	369	140,014.00	105	274	72,303.0
17. Caswell.....	454	176,109.55	309	99,931.00	100	289	63,864.0
18. Catawba.....	752	345,749.22	367	137,046.00	183	508	131,683.0
19. Chatham.....	450	183,240.66	303	104,864.00	89	265	56,408.0
20. Cherokee.....	618	247,787.15	389	122,682.00	164	505	104,249.0
21. Chowan.....	166	54,847.59	128	38,913.00	13	37	6,086.0
22. Clay.....	377	169,459.00	250	96,455.00	90	256	61,590.0
23. Cleveland.....	1,273	590,442.31	823	321,296.00	308	803	208,610.0
24. Columbus.....	873	292,629.18	594	172,811.00	152	484	76,489.0
25. Craven.....	1,112	526,621.68	713	282,003.00	224	635	170,041.0
26. Cumberland.....	1,613	806,335.23	857	324,562.00	408	1,266	330,553.0
27. Currituck.....	253	109,206.88	180	66,011.00	39	94	27,086.0
28. Dare.....	198	94,089.80	104	45,560.00	47	93	31,679.0
29. Davidson.....	1,007	498,640.45	621	255,246.00	206	555	161,009.0
30. Davie.....	267	111,514.51	192	69,511.00	39	103	29,067.0
31. Duplin.....	734	268,630.76	481	143,644.00	126	397	79,514.0
32. Durham.....	2,184	1,034,605.73	1,196	502,545.00	374	1,153	322,302.0
33. Edgecombe.....	932	330,993.62	640	188,668.00	115	394	65,015.0
34. Forsyth.....	2,827	1,578,768.70	1,323	570,617.00	777	2,263	678,994.0
35. Franklin.....	793	274,996.96	499	146,768.00	161	456	82,397.0
36. Gaston.....	2,104	1,130,274.79	979	396,347.00	646	1,729	523,233.0
37. Gates.....	210	76,634.72	162	53,929.00	30	86	14,901.0
38. Graham.....	284	132,457.47	160	60,013.00	85	219	58,948.0
39. Granville.....	420	164,189.76	303	96,993.00	72	221	46,464.0
40. Greene.....	239	86,957.60	172	53,171.00	38	130	24,490.0

*Does not include Aid to the Blind.

TOTAL ANNUAL OBLIGATIONS FOR ALL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

JULY 1, 1953-JUNE 30, 1954

ASSISTANCE										Non-Financial Service Only Case Load
Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled		General Assistance		Medical Care and Hospitalization		Boarding Home Care		All Other*		
Cases	Obligations	Re-cipients	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	Children	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	
107	\$ 42,673.00	29	\$ 4,853.54	47	\$ 16,874.64	13	\$ 6,757.56	—	\$ —	447
23	8,545.00	—	—	8	2,517.39	1	176.11	1	20.00	31
31	12,576.00	10	1,858.97	1	150.44	1	390.00	1	225.00	52
68	24,301.00	3	385.16	8	2,621.38	2	899.04	—	—	172
105	43,204.00	7	1,065.80	5	1,065.12	2	360.00	—	—	79
37	16,672.00	2	332.92	5	1,090.85	—	—	1	337.50	57
74	27,950.00	9	912.56	27	10,565.72	3	1,173.43	1	102.50	197
82	33,753.00	10	1,986.34	31	15,869.31	7	2,687.11	1	115.00	108
61	20,969.00	5	790.57	21	7,900.48	2	515.19	1	50.00	362
53	19,597.00	1	30.00	11	3,484.00	—	—	1	200.00	104
252	106,381.00	68	15,556.50	424	71,228.63	77	28,742.13	3	1,360.78	324
90	37,186.00	14	3,514.70	37	17,711.01	20	7,850.90	1	56.03	190
130	60,560.00	46	6,739.48	68	52,679.98	5	2,045.75	1	375.00	216
98	42,426.00	27	5,819.21	37	10,686.55	16	5,701.58	1	68.00	179
4	1,457.00	26	3,928.40	4	2,328.30	1	429.00	1	53.00	12
62	26,380.00	11	2,010.17	11	5,075.09	3	1,015.12	—	—	98
25	9,599.00	9	1,161.56	10	1,521.59	—	—	1	32.40	179
96	43,499.00	38	7,839.30	36	12,788.80	31	12,549.12	1	344.00	284
50	19,710.00	1	62.57	4	1,293.89	2	732.20	1	170.00	151
57	19,243.00	1	7.65	4	853.00	2	640.00	1	112.50	43
11	4,470.00	6	912.38	7	4,166.21	—	—	1	300.00	32
26	11,318.00	1	88.50	1	7.50	—	—	—	—	40
90	42,656.00	16	2,344.55	21	5,775.39	14	9,695.37	1	65.00	281
95	32,943.00	3	168.83	22	7,292.30	6	2,621.55	1	303.50	233
112	52,524.00	25	4,742.51	37	17,251.17	—	—	1	60.00	218
154	72,340.00	62	13,069.14	99	53,548.88	32	11,599.71	1	662.50	257
25	10,379.00	6	2,016.38	3	3,714.50	—	—	—	—	80
27	10,653.00	3	660.00	12	3,949.84	5	1,587.96	—	—	72
98	46,013.00	20	7,216.25	50	23,124.08	11	6,002.12	1	30.00	207
15	5,354.00	10	2,674.83	8	3,399.46	3	1,508.22	—	—	54
87	29,051.00	13	1,508.60	18	12,038.18	8	2,658.66	1	216.32	252
303	148,724.00	94	18,195.61	177	18,256.79	39	24,522.53	1	59.80	1,044
88	31,541.00	15	1,568.40	60	40,763.72	14	5,437.50	—	—	279
366	178,216.00	254	96,355.47	33	11,487.72	66	42,634.57	8	463.94	945
101	37,289.00	5	432.58	23	6,363.12	4	1,747.26	—	—	201
257	121,092.00	67	21,194.01	132	57,121.24	22	10,801.10	1	486.44	371
12	5,628.00	1	81.67	2	1,355.80	2	650.00	1	89.25	67
32	12,274.00	4	639.50	3	582.97	—	—	—	—	88
23	8,984.00	3	886.96	18	10,441.80	1	420.00	—	—	197
19	6,414.00	1	113.55	7	2,312.30	2	456.75	—	—	123

AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES AIDED AND
BY TYPE AND COUNTIES

Table 12—Continued

Counties	FINANCIAL						
	Total Including Duplications		Old Age Assistance		Aid to Dependent Children		
	Cases	Obligations	Cases	Obligations	Families	Children	Obligations
41. Guilford.....	2,880	\$ 1,547,909.52	1,548	\$ 655,359.00	662	1,796	\$ 512,924.00
42. Halifax.....	862	353,796.44	567	188,935.00	132	399	90,879.00
43. Harnett.....	1,097	484,703.41	666	240,161.00	255	731	172,384.00
44. Haywood.....	1,168	477,376.26	791	274,963.00	253	676	159,277.00
45. Henderson.....	630	254,675.97	443	143,244.00	121	367	88,053.00
46. Hertford.....	536	188,488.45	339	102,351.00	110	337	56,534.00
47. Hoke.....	251	81,184.45	189	55,750.00	20	55	10,719.00
48. Hyde.....	238	101,343.80	166	61,377.00	38	101	25,898.00
49. Iredell.....	1,114	455,514.37	619	210,950.00	254	669	162,607.00
50. Jackson.....	831	318,360.00	576	180,064.00	178	520	111,105.00
51. Johnston.....	1,271	467,871.69	860	264,447.00	201	601	119,064.00
52. Jones.....	283	107,964.63	183	60,809.00	70	165	35,541.00
53. Lee.....	379	138,124.11	232	73,684.00	80	226	42,547.00
54. Lenoir.....	981	468,971.83	546	198,751.00	236	698	181,552.00
55. Lincoln.....	554	247,198.71	370	140,239.00	93	296	72,912.00
56. Macon.....	446	181,694.99	293	105,837.00	110	304	60,362.00
57. Madison.....	834	428,683.33	463	193,905.00	287	734	198,505.00
58. Martin.....	475	193,004.85	310	104,972.00	77	248	50,952.00
59. McDowell.....	408	172,460.09	282	103,471.00	61	176	46,094.00
60. Mecklenburg.....	3,873	2,102,548.78	1,937	837,140.00	720	2,036	579,232.00
61. Mitchell.....	640	339,213.00	384	161,714.00	190	546	146,498.00
62. Montgomery.....	400	159,322.29	280	96,146.00	60	177	39,978.00
63. Moore.....	647	291,780.49	403	151,072.00	129	389	92,279.00
64. Nash.....	1,191	467,260.14	875	293,316.00	160	516	99,050.00
65. New Hanover.....	1,855	838,608.38	908	391,360.00	331	906	254,251.00
66. Northampton.....	596	199,059.04	446	129,290.00	82	247	43,808.00
67. Onslow.....	424	195,998.35	235	72,079.00	107	309	65,718.00
68. Orange.....	478	216,722.87	274	99,767.00	116	341	83,786.00
69. Pamlico.....	313	127,296.68	213	74,786.00	65	171	38,956.00
70. Pasquotank.....	348	138,045.27	234	74,882.00	37	119	26,753.00
71. Pender.....	414	147,214.92	283	83,419.00	71	220	42,955.00
72. Perquimans.....	230	91,251.80	163	55,522.00	29	85	19,491.00
73. Person.....	677	272,746.08	449	156,698.00	134	321	85,419.00
74. Pitt.....	1,321	492,981.90	880	274,347.00	178	624	108,993.00
75. Polk.....	321	145,350.82	218	80,439.00	77	226	56,202.00
76. Randolph.....	627	273,747.68	402	145,535.00	130	356	89,846.00
77. Richmond.....	945	425,936.28	556	209,782.00	174	507	132,407.00
78. Robeson.....	1,424	595,925.45	899	316,524.00	331	1,093	212,476.00

*Does not include Aid to the Blind.

TOTAL ANNUAL OBLIGATIONS FOR ALL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

JULY 1, 1953-JUNE 30, 1954—(Continued)

ASSISTANCE										Non-Financial Service Only Case Load
Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled		General Assistance		Medical Care and Hospitalization		Boarding Home Care		All Other*		
Cases	Obligations	Re-cipients	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	Children	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	
328	\$ 168,529.00	133	\$52,383.78	155	\$ 117,044.91	54	\$41,668.83	—	\$ —	842
73	31,265.00	31	10,092.93	52	29,647.15	7	2,977.36	—	—	177
81	37,327.00	36	7,060.83	52	24,501.87	6	3,010.31	1	258.40	46
108	40,609.00	—	—	14	2,062.94	1	439.32	1	25.00	126
46	19,972.00	20	3,406.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	67
62	21,443.00	10	2,819.62	11	3,242.39	4	1,798.44	—	—	197
15	5,687.00	2	413.09	24	8,313.11	—	—	1	302.25	96
26	11,665.00	5	1,100.27	2	1,228.53	—	—	1	75.00	24
128	51,622.00	42	6,524.77	51	15,365.08	19	8,251.52	1	194.00	310
77	27,191.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
123	44,601.00	10	1,305.93	54	32,978.59	14	5,475.17	—	—	192
28	10,827.00	—	—	1	330.50	1	457.13	—	—	58
50	17,471.00	1	98.65	12	2,923.17	4	1,400.29	—	—	190
148	66,035.00	20	11,732.83	26	8,105.61	4	2,354.64	1	440.75	131
38	16,369.00	19	4,519.73	29	11,348.64	4	1,605.34	1	205.00	175
35	14,237.00	1	60.00	6	1,073.99	—	—	1	125.00	60
74	33,852.00	5	600.00	1	301.33	3	750.00	1	770.00	89
57	20,801.00	5	946.90	26	15,332.95	—	—	—	—	135
33	14,905.00	6	889.89	21	4,787.00	4	2,069.20	1	244.00	174
322	164,704.00	284	108,401.02	447	336,003.85	159	75,992.91	4	1,075.00	1,197
66	31,001.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
41	17,699.00	5	1,861.06	12	3,415.09	1	210.00	1	13.14	244
80	32,907.00	8	2,263.84	25	12,158.65	2	1,100.00	—	—	168
102	39,714.00	13	2,652.56	39	31,840.74	1	609.00	1	77.84	218
189	88,462.00	9	1,016.27	395	96,122.77	22	7,364.34	1	32.00	429
36	14,118.00	7	1,451.31	22	9,461.73	3	930.00	—	—	98
46	16,852.00	4	1,406.96	27	37,853.38	4	1,574.01	1	515.00	257
47	19,654.00	19	2,607.57	17	5,864.30	5	5,044.00	—	—	218
31	12,475.00	1	188.60	3	891.08	—	—	—	—	47
29	11,908.00	18	3,776.36	25	18,788.06	4	1,844.00	1	93.85	212
38	12,140.00	10	1,553.11	10	6,672.81	1	450.00	1	25.00	58
29	11,561.00	1	235.00	6	4,391.10	1	11.70	1	40.00	32
42	15,164.00	14	2,473.33	33	11,232.00	4	1,750.00	1	9.75	48
156	53,861.00	23	2,055.84	80	52,536.04	3	1,115.77	1	73.25	419
21	7,685.00	1	120.00	3	679.82	—	—	1	225.00	62
38	13,424.00	20	4,463.35	20	13,539.77	16	6,344.74	1	594.82	81
121	51,966.00	28	6,503.46	61	23,420.95	5	1,856.87	—	—	146
125	49,976.00	10	1,487.65	44	10,532.31	14	4,869.49	1	60.00	301

AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES AIDED AND

BY TYPE AND COUNTIES

Table 12—Continued

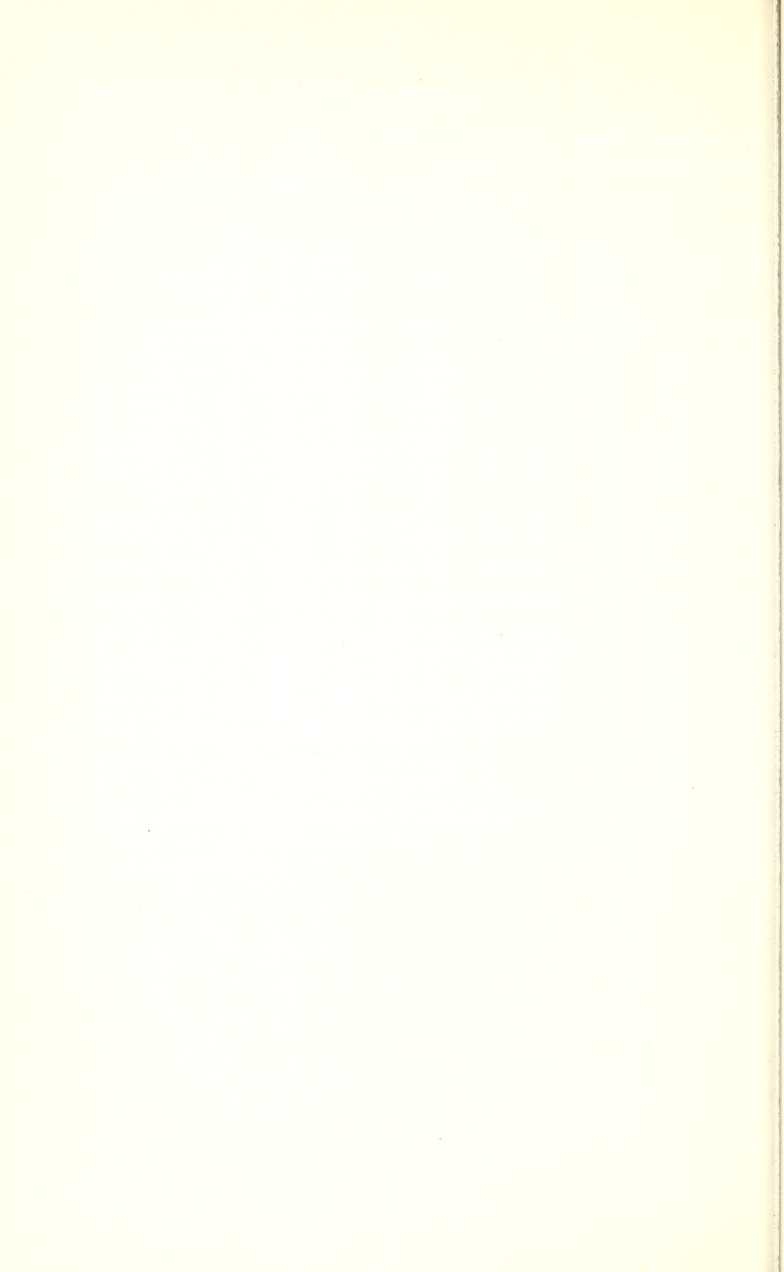
Counties	FINANCIAL						
	Total Including Duplications		Old Age Assistance		Aid to Dependent Children		
	Cases	Obligations	Cases	Obligations	Families	Children	Obligations
79. Rockingham.....	834	\$ 357,934.72	605	\$ 216,518.00	129	382	\$ 97,824.0
80. Rowan.....	1,240	615,567.12	601	243,170.00	267	743	208,735.0
81. Rutherford.....	1,349	663,213.84	869	350,518.00	300	829	233,885.0
82. Sampson.....	915	399,311.02	585	204,498.00	208	623	138,275.0
83. Scotland.....	648	249,697.39	300	94,499.00	143	485	86,820.0
84. Stanly.....	427	150,344.78	316	92,446.00	51	167	35,207.0
85. Stokes.....	489	203,957.40	338	117,111.00	84	232	59,631.0
86. Surry.....	1,145	485,930.61	836	310,177.00	206	585	135,089.0
87. Swain.....	451	207,514.47	286	109,411.00	123	346	83,636.0
88. Transylvania.....	246	95,610.86	178	61,424.00	51	147	29,114.0
89. Tyrrell.....	225	90,181.13	142	52,696.00	43	105	25,178.0
90. Union.....	461	179,119.01	362	122,741.00	45	132	35,565.0
91. Vance.....	522	208,232.00	329	108,240.00	96	289	63,780.0
92. Wake.....	2,772	1,350,643.92	1,535	610,293.00	787	2,185	557,762.0
93. Warren.....	439	163,877.56	286	91,838.00	79	249	44,898.0
94. Washington.....	253	82,808.57	182	53,680.00	29	77	15,100.0
95. Watauga.....	508	223,976.92	312	113,529.00	126	350	90,292.0
96. Wayne.....	1,489	558,457.46	993	322,942.00	247	766	142,632.0
97. Wilkes.....	1,802	835,957.75	985	367,394.00	507	1,365	366,502.0
98. Wilson.....	1,249	481,669.60	895	320,136.00	164	437	93,108.0
99. Yadkin.....	480	207,646.72	312	121,401.00	90	250	57,488.0
100. Yancey.....	593	202,181.79	406	124,407.00	132	297	60,071.0
Total.....	83,637	\$ 36,843,469.02	50,869	\$ 18,406,736.00	17,322	49,516	\$ 12,140,722.0

*Does not include Aid to the Blind.

TOTAL ANNUAL OBLIGATIONS FOR ALL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

JULY 1, 1953-JUNE 30, 1954—(Continued)

ASSISTANCE										Non-Financial Service Only Case Load
Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled		General Assistance		Medical Care and Hospitalization		Boarding Home Care		All Other*		
Cases	Obligations	Re-cipients	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	Children	Obligations	Persons	Obligations	
56	\$ 25,486.00	8	\$ 1,119.13	30	\$ 13,687.07	6	\$ 3,300.52	—	\$ —	2.7
178	84,062.00	52	11,938.27	112	46,672.97	28	19,918.43	2	1,070.45	354
103	50,391.00	16	2,871.56	44	20,472.63	16	5,070.65	1	5.00	169
78	32,545.00	18	1,714.69	26	22,278.33	—	—	—	—	316
102	35,394.00	36	8,180.69	57	20,953.94	9	3,599.76	1	250.00	192
27	8,979.00	9	1,819.03	23	11,888.95	—	—	1	4.80	316
39	15,750.00	8	1,656.66	12	6,797.54	8	3,011.20	—	—	99
62	27,781.00	5	861.08	29	9,403.37	6	2,194.16	1	425.00	172
38	13,552.00	1	20.00	1	389.97	1	455.50	1	50.00	59
11	4,152.00	3	327.79	2	353.07	1	240.00	—	—	33
17	7,261.00	10	2,345.60	12	2,625.53	—	—	1	75.00	17
25	9,696.00	12	1,762.64	15	9,224.37	1	115.00	1	15.00	165
62	23,565.00	10	1,222.95	19	8,112.78	6	3,311.27	—	—	363
303	142,396.00	93	19,225.29	19	2,465.19	35	18,502.44	—	—	342
39	13,423.00	10	1,589.56	21	11,348.20	3	875.80	1	105.00	109
30	11,489.00	3	524.20	7	1,797.60	1	148.40	1	69.37	128
49	17,480.00	11	1,107.70	8	982.02	1	462.70	1	123.50	99
135	52,107.00	19	1,826.66	85	35,868.75	9	2,991.05	1	90.00	335
184	75,951.00	47	5,011.25	53	13,485.56	20	7,178.79	6	435.15	240
89	29,605.00	26	4,301.18	72	33,649.42	2	750.00	1	120.00	149
53	21,788.00	15	4,347.17	8	2,409.55	1	171.00	1	42.00	90
40	13,304.00	6	1,016.32	6	1,454.82	2	1,800.00	1	128.65	94
8,255	\$3,520,380.00	2,165	\$556,788.02	3,999	\$1,751,572.98	943	\$452,428.59	84	\$14,841.43	19,869



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December 1, 1954

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Aycock, Mrs. W. B., supervisor of personnel and county organization

Barefoot, Ovalee E., accounts and audits
Barnes, Dr. Robert H., consulting psychiatrist (part-time)
Bell, Victoria, public welfare field representative
Bernard, Kathleen, correctional institutions
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Bradshaw, Thelma E., main file room
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Riley, Mrs. Sarah, field service

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Runnion, Margaret, division of public assistance

Russell, Mrs. Idonna, public welfare field representative

Saintsing, Margaret H., staff development

Saunders, Mrs. Helen J., main file room

Scott, Viola, child welfare consultant, division of child welfare

Sedberry, Lemuel, accounts and audits

Smith, Mrs. Annie Lee, division of child welfare

Smith, Mrs. Helen, accounts and audits

Stanland, Marion, clinical psychologist, division of psychological services

Stephenson, Nelson W., consultant on community services

Stewart, J. A., chief auditor, division of accounts and audits

Stierhoff, Mrs. Betty, services to the aged

Stone, Meroe, main file room

Terry, Alice L., division of child welfare

Thompson, Dr. Nelson, medical consultant, division of public assistance (part-time)

Thompson, Mrs. Patsy, personnel and county organization

Tucker, Mrs. Dorothea, public welfare field representative

White, Adams B., division of research and statistics

Williams, Mrs. Bessie, division of child welfare

Wilson, Mrs. Margaret, public welfare field representative

Winston, Mrs. Constance, accounts and audits

Winston, Dr. Ellen, commissioner

Wolff, Myrtle P., director of division of child welfare

Woodall, Mrs. Ethel B., case analyst, division of public assistance

Wooten, Daisie, division of child welfare

Worrell, Frances E., child welfare consultant, division of child welfare

Yarber, Mrs. Marilyn S., accounts and audits

Yarborough, Mrs. Mary, division of research and statistics

NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC WELFARE

December 1, 1954

<i>County</i>	<i>Superintendent</i>	<i>Address</i>
Alamance	Mr. Gerard J. Anderson	Graham
Alexander	Mr. Luther Dyson	Taylorsville
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Anson	Mrs. Esther Humphreys	Wadesboro
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Avery	Mr. W. W. Braswell	Newland
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Buncombe	Mr. George H. Lawrence	Asheville
Burke	Mr. M. J. Lynam	Morganton
Cabarrus	Mr. E. Farrell White	Concord
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Carteret	Miss Georgie P. Hughes	Beaufort
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Catawba	Miss Joseline Harding	Newton
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Cumberland	Mr. E. L. Hauser	Fayetteville
Currituck	Mrs. Pearl J. Hastings	Currituck
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Davie	Miss Amy Jane Talbert	Mocksville
Duplin	Mrs. H. D. Taylor	Kenansville
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Forsyth	Mr. A. W. Cline	Winston-Salem
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Hyde	Mrs. Bina Scott Roberts	Swan Quarter
Iredell	Mr. Brent Yount	Statesville
Jackson	Mr. G. C. Henson	Sylva

<i>County</i>	<i>Superintendent</i>	<i>Address</i>
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Jones	Mrs. Zeta G. Burt	Trenton
Lee	Mrs. Roberta H. Hinson	Sanford
Lenoir	Mr. Joseph F. B. McCauley	Kinston
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Macon	Mrs. Frank H. Potts	Franklin
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McDowell	Mrs. D. N. Lonon	Marion
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Pamlico	Miss Willie Sutton	Bayboro
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